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LETTER

FROM

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

LISTS FROM THE BOOKS OF THE REGISTER,

OF

BALANCES WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DUE AND UNSETTLED

MORE THAN

THREE YEARS PRIOR TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER LAST,

FROM

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS, SUPERVISORS, COLLECTORS, &c.

OF THE

OLD INTERNAL REVENUE AND DIRECT TAX,

AND

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS FOR LANDS SOLD.

FEBRUARY 13, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 12th February, 1821.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," and the act passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the following lists, received from the Register of the Treasury, of the balances standing on the *Revenue Books*, and which appear to have been due, or unsettled, more than three years prior to the 30th September last, viz:

1. List of balances due from the Collectors of the Customs.
2. List of balances due from the Supervisors, Collectors, &c. of the Old Internal Revenue and Direct Tax.
3. List of balances due from Receivers of Public Moneys for public lands sold.

These lists, I have the satisfaction to state, contain only one new name since the last report of similar balances, whilst a number of the old names have been stricken off, and a number of the old balances have been reduced by payments on account.

I have also to observe, in relation to the balances in the accompanying lists, that only in the case of Benjamin Cudworth, a Collector of the Old Internal Revenue, is there a difficulty in the settlement of the account, and which can be removed only by legislative interposition.

With considerations of high respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.
Agent of the Treasury.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

(In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th instant,)

INFORMATION IN RELATION TO

THE PROGRESS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS,

IN THE SELECTION OF

SITES OF FORTIFICATIONS, &c.

FEBRUARY 15, 1821.

So much of the within report as relates to appropriations, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:—the residue to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

12th of February, 1821.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, directing "that the Secretary of War report to that House the progress which has been made by the Board of Engineers, in determining the sites and plans of fortifications of the coast of the United States; the sites which may have been selected; the estimates of the expense in completing the several works; the number of troops necessary to garrison them in peace, and in war; the progress made in erecting the fortifications; the advantages resulting from the system when completed, particularly in reducing the expense of defending the Atlantic frontier;" I have honor to enclose a report of the Board of Engineers, marked A, and a report of the Engineer Department, marked B, which give the information required by the resolution.

It may be proper to observe, that the projected fortifications have been distributed into three classes, according to their relative importance, and that it is determined to erect those of the first class, previous to the commencement of the second and third classes, with the exception of the works at Mobile Point and Dauphin Island. These works were commenced in preference to those projected at Bayou Bienvenue, and Fort St. Philip; for, although the latter are placed in the first class, it was not however deemed proper to commence with them, as they were much less extensive than the two former, and could be completed in a short time, should the state of our relations with other powers render it necessary.

The contractors for the works at the Rigolets were, by the arrangements with them, to have erected those contemplated at Chef Mentuer, but so many impediments have been encountered, that it has been necessary for them to confine their operations wholly to the former.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

City of Washington, February 7, 1821.

SIR: The following summary of the operations of the Board of Engineers, called for by your order, is respectfully submitted.

THE commission charged with reconnoitering the frontiers of the United States has completed the three most important sections of the maritime boundaries, viz: The coast of the gulf of Mexico, the coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod, and the coast between Cape Cod and the river St. Croix. The coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear has likewise been surveyed; and the only section which remains to be examined, to complete the reconnaissance of the coast, is South Carolina and Georgia.

The reports presented in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, to the Hon. Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, were accompanied by every necessary plan, table, &c. and embrace every naval and military consideration, both as to the attack, and as to the defence of the frontier, as to fixing the sites for the great naval depots, and as to protecting, by the general system of defence, the general system of internal navigation. We must refer to the details of these reports to show the importance of establishing a complete system for the protection of the frontiers, and the necessity of building this system upon principles harmonizing with the modern system of warfare. It will be seen, that most of the existing forts only defend single points, and satisfy only a few essential conditions; and that they have not been planned with a view to the defence of the frontiers, considered as one great and combined system, whose several parts should be connected and should mutually support each other. The navy yards (excepting that of Charlestown near Boston) have all been improperly placed: the conveniences for the erection of the necessary establishments having alone been taken into consideration, while all the other requisites for points so important, such as security against attack by sea or land, facility of receiving all kinds of building materials in time of war as well as in time of peace, vicinity to a place of rendezvous, have been overlooked.

A defensive system for the frontiers of the United States is therefore yet to be created; its bases are, first, a navy; second, fortifications; third, interior communication by land and water; and fourth, a regular army and well organized militia: these means must all be combined so as to form a complete system.

The navy must, in the first place, be provided with proper establishments for construction and repair, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge. It is only by taking into view the general character, as well as the details, of the whole frontier, that we can fix on the most advantageous points for receiving these naval depots, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge.

On these considerations, Burwell's bay, in James' river, and Charlestown near Boston, have been especially recommended by the commission, as the most proper sites for the great naval arsenals of the south and of the north. Hampton roads and Boston roads as the chief rendezvous, and Narraganset bay as an indispensable accessary to Boston roads. See reports of 1819 and 1820.

It is also from an attentive consideration of the whole maritime frontier, of the interior, and of the coastwise navigation, that Mobile bay on the gulf of Mexico, St. Mary's in the Chesapeak, the Delaware, New York bay, Bayard's bay, New London, Marblehead, Portsmouth, Portland, the mouths of the Kennebeck and Penobscot, and Mount Desert bay, have been fixed upon as stations and ports of refuge; as necessary and essential to our merchant vessels as to our navy.

Smithville and Beaufort, North Carolina; Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; New Haven, Connecticut; Salem, in Massachusetts; and Wiscasset, in Maine, have likewise been examined with attention, with a view to secure them from attack by sea or land. See reports of 1819, 1820, and 1821.

St. Mary's river and Savannah in Georgia, Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, in South Carolina, will be examined and surveyed in the course of this year.

After determining the general and connected system of naval depots, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge, the commission, in the next place, traced the scheme of fortifications necessary to protect this system, and at the same time to guard the whole frontier against invasion. The forts projected by the commission for this purpose satisfy one or more of the following conditions:

1. To close important harbors to an enemy and secure them to the navy of the country.

2. To deprive an enemy of strong positions, where, protected by his naval superiority, he might fix permanent quarters in our territory, maintain himself during the war, and keep the whole frontier in perpetual alarm.

3. To cover our great cities against attack.

4. To prevent, as much as possible, the great avenues of interior navigation from being blockaded, by a naval force, at their entrance into the ocean.

5. To cover the coastwise and interior navigation; and give to our navy the means necessary for protecting this navigation.

6. To cover the great naval establishments.

A rapid review of the works which have been projected by the

commission, will exhibit, with sufficient distinctness, the advantages which must result from their construction.

In Louisiana, the forts projected at the Turn of Plaquemines, at the Bayou Bienvenue, at the Chef Menteur, at the Rigolets, form altogether a system of defence, not only covering New Orleans, but preventing an enemy from taking and holding his position at the northern point of the Delta of the Mississippi, where, presenting a small front, easily fortified in a few days, and impossible to turn, he might defy all the forces of the west. Supposing even that he were expelled from it, he might, in his retreat, pillage and burn all the habitations, and carry off the slaves from both sides of the river for a length of 150 miles. This whole projected system of works will cost a little more than $1,000,000: a sum small indeed to avert such calamities, and which bears no sort of proportion to the effects which it will produce. The fortifications projected at the mouth of Mobile Bay, prevent as far as practicable its blockade, secure the communication of the Tombigbee and Alabama with the ocean, as well as that which is proposed to connect these rivers with the Tennessee; protect also the communication between Mobile Bay and Lake Pontchartrain by the interior channel, lying between the main and the chain of islands bounded by Cat Island to the west, and Dauphine Island to the east, and deprive an enemy of a station whence he might act either against New Orleans, or the establishments which the United States may form hereafter in Pensacola. At present, Fort Boyer, at Mobile Point, which could not hold out three days against a regular attack, and Fort St. Philip, which is much too small and weak to defend the Mississippi, are the only protection for Louisiana.

The forts which will be projected at St. Mary's river and Savannah, in Georgia, Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, in South Carolina, will have for object to secure the communication between the sea and the interior, to prevent the blockade of the rivers and harbors of these States, to secure naval stations, necessary in guarding the coasting trade, and to cover the great commercial cities against attack by land or sea.

The forts of Smithville and Beaufort, North Carolina, will have for object to close the only two important issues by which the interior of that state communicates with the ocean: they defend the access to the interior navigation, which, sooner or later, will be opened between the Chesapeak and Cape Fear river, and which, by means of canals, will secure in time of war the arrival of naval approvisionnements at the maritime depot of Burwell's Bay, while in time of peace it will give to the commerce of the country in general, and of North Carolina in particular, great facilities for avoiding the dangerous and difficult navigation of Albemarle and Pamtico Sounds.

In the Chesapeak the projected works at the entrance of Hampton Roads, have for object to close this road against an enemy, and to secure it to the United States; to secure the interior navigation between the Chesapeak and the more southern states; to make sure of

a naval place of arms, where the navy of the United States may protect the Chesapeak, and the coasting trade; to cover the public docks, &c. at Norfolk, and those which may be established in James River; and to prevent an enemy from making a permanent establishment at Norfolk.

While on this subject we will observe, that an enemy might land in Lynnhaven Bay, and, in one day's march, reach the narrow position which lies to the east of Suffolk: bounded, on one side, by the Dismal Swamp, and, on the other, by Bennett's creek, near the mouth of the Nansemond, this position cannot be turned, and may easily be fortified. An enemy might there defy all the forces of Virginia and North Carolina. Secure of a retreat as long as his fleet occupied Hampton Road, he would compel the United States to make the greatest possible sacrifices, both in men and money, before he could be driven out. But if Hampton Road is fortified, he will only be able to anchor in the open road of Lynnhaven Bay: his march thence upon Suffolk may be turned by our forces crossing at Hampton Road, and he will, therefore, find it impossible to take permanent quarters in the country. The expense at which these results will be obtained is $ 1,800,000; a trifling sum if compared with the magnitude of the advantages which will be procured, and the evils which will be averted.

At Baltimore the forts projected at Hawkins' Point, and on the shoal of Soeller's Point, cover the harbor; and the last mentioned work will force an enemy to land, if he intends attacking the town, at a greater distance from it, and will thus prevent him from turning the defensive position which our forces might take against him. The batteries at St. Mary's secure a good station to the vessels of war charged with guarding the Chesapeak; protect an anchorage accessible by vessels of the largest class; and, as do also the batteries at Annapolis, offer a safe asylum to merchant vessels which might find it impossible to reach Baltimore. St. Mary's is not at all defended, and Fort McHenry at Baltimore has no influence whatever over an attack by land, and cannot even secure the city and harbor from bombardment.

In the Delaware, the fort on the Pea Patch Island, and the one on the Delaware shore opposite, defend the water passage as far below Philadelphia as localities will permit: they force an enemy to land 40 miles below the city to attack it by land, and thus afford time for the arrival of succors; they secure to the forces of the country successive defensible positions, where part may delay an enemy, while part file upon his flanks, or cross the river in his rear, and cut him off from his fleet. At present, Fort Mifflin, seven miles below the city, is the only obstacle an enemy would encounter: he might, therefore, land very near the city, and attack it within a few hours of his landing. The two projected forts will also have the advantage of covering the canal destined to connect the Chesapeak with the Delaware, if the junction of the canal be, as in all probability it must be, to the north of the Pea Patch.

The projected works on the waters of the Hudson and East rivers have for object to cover the city of New York against an attack by land or sea; to protect its numerous shipping; to prevent, as much as possible, the blockade of that immense river, which will soon have added to the wealth of its own shores the productions of the boundless regions on the northern and western lakes; and to cover the interior navigation which is projected to connect the waters of the Delaware with those of the bay of New York, by a canal from the Rariton. The forts projected at the Narrows, and at the pass of Throgg's Neck on the East river, while they defend the entrances into the bay, force the enemy to land in the Sound at a great distance from the city, and place Brooklyn Heights at the bottom of an interior curve of the frontier of which these works occupy the extremities, in rear of an enemy moving upon Brooklyn, and afford time, by their resistance, for the militia to assemble and march to the relief of the city; thus greatly diminishing the chances of success to the enterprise. The expense of these works will be about $ 1,800,000.

As to the forts projected for the East Bank and Middle Ground, they will complete the defence of the city, by depriving an enemy of the landing place in Gravesend Bay, the only spot on the south shore of Long Island where he can safely land to march on Brooklyn. They will also deprive him of the possibility of establishing himself on Staten Island; and thus reduce the points of attack to one in the Sound. Besides thus strengthening the defences of the city, they will prevent an enemy from anchoring in the outer harbor to blockade the Hudson, alarm the country, and intercept the interior communication by the Rariton.

The harbor of New York, in its present state, is scarcely at all defended against a sea attack; and the city is not at all defended against an attack by land. An invading enemy might reach the city within two or three days, either by the Sound or harbor, and, after accomplishing his object, would find his retreat secure.

The batteries projected for Newhaven, protect that city against depredations, and secure a port of refuge in the Sound to merchant vessels escaping from privateers. The existing batteries are too small to offer any resistance.

The forts at New London will secure to the largest vessels a safe and excellent anchorage at all seasons: as the Thames never freezes, they protect a good station, whence our navy can, at all times, keep good watch over the coasting merchant vessels, and, especially, over the navigation of Long Island Sound.

The projected defences of Narraganset Bay will deprive an enemy of the possibility of occupying that excellent road-stead, and secure it to the United States. The possession of this Bay will be to us of inestimable advantage. It is the only one on the coast which vessels can enter with a N. W. wind, and as the same winds serve for entering both New York and Boston harbors, (N. N. W. to S. S. W. round by the east) while Narraganset Bay is accessible with all winds from N. W. to E. round by the W.; it follows, that, on this

part of the coast, vessels may be certain of making a harbor with every wind of the compass, except the four points from N. W. to N. N. W. Narraganset Bay and Hampton Roads are also the only harbors from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, which are proper for naval rendezvous. This Bay is besides a most important station for protecting the transit of vessels from the Vineyard into Long Island Sound. If Narraganset Bay was left in its existing state, as to defence, an enemy would seize it without difficulty, and, by the aid of his naval supremacy, form an establishment in Rhode Island for the war. For this purpose it would be sufficient for him to occupy the position of Tiverton, heights opposite Howland's Ferry, which is of narrow front, easy to secure, and impossible to turn. He might then defy all the forces of the eastern states; drive the United States to vast expense of blood and treasure; and, while his troops would thus put in alarm and motion all the population of the east, feigned expeditions against New York, by Long Island Sound, would equally alarm that state and the neighboring ones; and, if he merely contented himself with menacing the coast, it is difficult to calculate the expenses into which he would drive the government. The advantages which the United States will derive from the occupation of this Bay, and those of which this occupation will deprive an enemy, seem to us of infinitely more importance than the sum of $ 1,600,000, which will be required to close and fortify it completely.

The forts projected to cover Boston will have for object to defend the channel at its junction with the ocean, to cover Nantasket road against an attack by sea, to render any attempt against the naval depot and arsenal at Charlestown and the city of Boston impracticable, and to secure and facilitate the sailing out and in of the fleets of the United States.

The works projected for Plymouth, Provincetown, and Marblehead, will deprive an enemy who might attempt to blockade Boston of important anchorages; and, whilst the occupation of these points will render a blockade of that port almost impossible, it will secure, at the same time, a refuge to our own vessels which may be prevented by contrary winds from entering Boston harbor. These works will also deprive an enemy of landing points whence he might march upon Boston and Charlestown, and thus secure these important positions against an attack by land.

The works projected at Salem protect that city and its commerce from the depredations of a hostile naval force, and deprive the land forces of an enemy of a landing place whence the whole country might be alarmed, and the naval depot of Charlestown be menaced.

The forts projected at Portsmouth and Portland secure to the Union these ports, important both to the commercial and naval interests of the country; they protect the sailing in and out of the ships destined to guard the coasting trade. The defence of these harbors by proper forts will enable the government to form under their cover victualling and repairing establishments, and thus convert these harbors into ports of refuge for the navy.

The works projected at the mouths of the Kennebeck, Sheepscut, and Penobscot, will secure the entrance of these rivers, protect the navy stationed on the coast to guard the coasting trade, and afford asylums to our privateers and merchant vessels when chased, and safe points whence the privateers can keep watch upon, and act against the commerce of an enemy.

The forts to be erected for the defence of Mount Desart Bay will deprive an enemy of an important station whence he might menace and paralyze all the navigation of the coast of the state of Maine, and by which he would shorten the line of his operations against that of the coasts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. These forts will secure to the United States a position from which will result the following advantages: 1st, A nearer and better point of departure for operations in time of war, against the British establishments in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and against the commerce of those provinces. 2d. This position will protect, as far as the local circumstances of the country will allow it, the eastern extremity of the maritime frontiers of the Union, being that nearest the possessions of another power. 3d. It will secure a port of refuge for our navy and privateers in the vicinity of a much frequented cruising ground.

From this rapid sketch we may deduce the urgent reasons and the almost absolute necessity for fortifying each of the points designated. But we refer to the reports of the commission in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, for ampler information; as well as to give exact ideas of the manner in which these several points depend upon and support each other, of their mutual relations, and in short of all the naval and military properties of the frontier both defensively and offensively considered.

To give, however, an idea of the chain of reasoning by which the commission directed its researches, and which governed its plans, we shall select one of the plainest cases of all those which came under its consideration. We will trace for this purpose the attack and defence of one of our cities in its actual state of defence, and then on the supposition that the works projected by the commission have been executed. It matters not where our choice falls, for unhappily all our cities are in the like predicament of total insecurity: and, as to the projected works, we believe they will place every important point of our frontier equally above every species of attack, whether by surprise or by force. We shall select Philadelphia, because its attack in neither case involves any complication in the movements for defence. We suppose an enemy to have arrived at Fort Mifflin within a very few hours of the annunciation of his appearance off the capes. His attack will be instantly made by one or other of these methods:

1st. He will transfer the troops to the row boats of the squadron and pass them by the forts, hugging the Jersey shore, while the fire of the forts is engaged by an attack of his numerous heavy ships and bomb vessels; land just below the city; seize and destroy the Schuylkill bridges, and take position north of the city, where he can only be assailed in front. His retreat will be conducted like his advance.

2d. He may land upon the Pennsylvania shore, and by a rapid march seize the Schuylkill bridges.

3d. He may land in Jersey, and cannonade the city from Camden; covering his incendiary batteries with his troops.

4th. He may assault the forts in the first place, (and he would hardly fail of capturing them,) and there will remain no further impediment to his advance upon the city, and nothing to interrupt his retreat from it. Arriving suddenly from the ocean, as he may, with an army of 20,000 men, an able enemy *must* succeed by either of these methods, and perhaps by others more complicated; and his retreat can be effected too, before a sufficient force can come in to jeopardise his forces. It must be remembered that an enemy has so many points of attack amongst which to choose on the instant, that our forces, divided upon them all, can offer but a slight resistance at the particular point he may prefer.

We will now suppose the lower defences completed, and an enemy suddenly arrived before them. The numerous and well covered artillery possessed by these works and covering the obstructions which it is proposed to fix in the channel during a war, must render hopeless every attempt to force the water passage to Philadelphia, and leave him only the chance of reaching the city by land. His march will be either through Delaware or Jersey, or, by dividing his forces, along both shores of the river. The defence must be nearly the same in all these cases: two corps, one in Delaware and one in Jersey, each of about 2000 men, will be prepared to meet his advance under cover of the first natural obstacles: whether these corps continue to act on different sides of the river, or unite, which, having the navigation of the river secured to them by the forts below, they are at liberty to do, will depend upon whether or not the enemy divides his forces. These corps will have improved every natural advantage before hand by the addition of field works, and they will now defend them vigorously; every disposition they make for defence, whether feigned or real, will oblige corresponding arrangements for attack, and thus, though too inferior to resist long at any one point, their repeated efforts produce that delay which is finally to defeat the enemy's design. Considering the rapidity with which, by their command of the river, they can send detachments to strike at the rear of the enemy's columns; considering that they have constructed works of strength upon positions naturally strong; that they have destroyed the bridges and obstructed the roads; considering their superiority over the enemy in a perfect knowledge of the country, and that their forces are hourly augmenting; we cannot doubt that the march which would without resistance have consumed four days will be extended to six. The enemy, arrived at last before the city, will find all means of communicating with it destroyed or removed; and, if it be not even now too late, must instantly begin his retreat. For, should he attempt the cannonade with incendiary batteries, they can hardly begin to produce effect before he will be surrounded by greatly out-

numbered forces. The tables give a concentration at Philadelphia in six days of 83,991 militia; (see report of 1820.)

From the general exposition which we have given, it will be seen that all the fortifications projected by the Board are not of the same pressing necessity, nor of like importance: that some are required immediately, and that the commencement of others may be delayed. In classing them we shall observe that the works of the most urgent necessity are those which are destined to prevent an enemy in time of war from forming a permanent establishment, or even a momentary one, on the soil of the Union; those which defend our great naval arsenals; and those which protect our chief commercial cities.

In the second grade we will place those which defend stations for our navy, and commercial cities of secondary importance, which, either from natural or artificial defences, existing works, &c. are not entirely without protection, and can wait until the chief and more important points are secured, at least against a first attack.

Finally, in the third class, we will range the works which will complete the defensive system in all its parts, but whose construction may, without imminent danger, be deferred until the frontier has received all the successive degrees of strength which the gradual erection of the forts of the first and second class will give to it.

The table A, joined to this report, has been drawn up on this principle, and shews:

1st. That the works to be erected during the first period will cost $8,010,054; will require 2,540 men at most to garrison them in time of peace, and 20,305 in case of siege.

2d. That the works of the second class will cost $4,711,031, will require 1,030 men at most to garrison them in peace, and 8,615 in case of siege.

3d. That the expense of the works belonging to the 3d class will amount to $5,073,970, their garrisons in time of peace to 1,120 men, and, in case of a siege, to 9,042 men.

4th. That the total expense of completely fortifying the maritime frontier will amount to $17,795,055, the troops necessary to guard these fortifications in peace to 4,690 men, at most, and 37,962 men in time of war; supposing them, which is beyond all probability, all besieged at once.

The time required to construct these works must depend entirely upon the annual appropriations which the nation may grant to this branch of the public service. All that can be said upon this subject is, that, in an undertaking of such vital importance to the safety, prosperity, and greatness, of the Union, there should not be an instant's relaxation of effort and perseverance. A work of such magnitude must, with every possible effort, be the work of years; but each year, with *limited* means, will produce its fruit, and the final result is to endure for ages. However long it may be before sensible effects are produced, the result will be certain; and, should no danger threaten the republic in our own days, future generations may owe the preservation of their country to the precaution of their fore-

fathers. France was at least fifty years in completing her maritime and interior defences, but France, on more than one occasion since the reign of Louis XIV. has been saved by the fortifications erected by his power, and by the genius of Vauban. However slow the progress of this system may be, from the necessity of a sparing application of the public funds to this purpose, it is essential to disburse something in this way each year, so as to give to the frontier an annual increase of strength. We must, therefore, insist upon the advantage of dividing the construction of the works into several periods, according to their more or less immediate urgency, and of beginning them successively in that order. By these means satisfactory results as to the augmentation of the strength of the frontier will be obtained as early as possible, whilst, if we were to begin them all at once, we should be a great while without defence upon any one point.

We shall now enter into the question of the expense of erecting these forts, and garrisoning them for war, and compare it with the expense of defending the coast in its present state. To render this question as clear as possible, we shall only examine it with respect to New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Narraganset Bay.

Supposing that an enemy had concentrated about 20,000 men at Halifax or Bermuda; the United States must, on hearing of this force, at once prepare to receive them at all the points mentioned above. As it will be impossible to foresee on which of these points the first blow will be struck, it will be necessary to have troops encamped at each of them; and to meet an attack with a force at least numerically equal to that of the assailant, the force kept constantly under arms in these camps must be at least equal to one half of the hostile expedition, whilst as many more must be kept in readiness, and within call. The points are so immediately accessible in some cases, and so remote from succor in others, that, after the point of attack is known by the appearance of the enemy before it, there will remain no time for reinforcements to arrive. By manœuvering in front of any of these places, he will induce us to concentrate our forces there, when, suddenly profiting of a favorable breeze, he will sail to another, which he may reach in a few hours, and seize, if a force is not stationed there likewise at least equal to his own. Neither, in such a case, can reinforcements be directed against him in time, for all the forces under march will have received a direction upon the point he has just quitted. Our whole coast will thus, by a single expedition, be kept in alarm from Louisiana to Maine; and such is the extent and exposure of the maritime frontier, that an enemy may ruin us by a war of mere threatenings. If our cities are not garrisoned, they will become his prey at once; if they are, the Treasury will be gradually emptied, the credit of the government exhausted, the wearied and starving militia will desert to their homes, and nothing can avert the direful consummation of tribute, pillage, and conflagration.

The table B, joined to this report, shews that to be in readiness on every vulnerable point, it will be necessary to maintain 67,000

men encamped and under arms at the six places above mentioned; and 53,000 ready to march, and within call. This number is really below that which would be required, for these points being exposed, according to our hypothesis, to an attack from 20,000 regular and disciplined troops, 20,000 militia would not be able to repel them, unless aided by entrenchments, *requiring* a time to perfect them which would not be allowed us, and involving expenses which we have not comprised in our estimates. Besides, to have 20,000 men, and especially new levies, under arms, it will be necessary, considering the epidemics which always attack such troops, to cary the formation of this corps to at least 25,000 men. The state of Louisiana, being more remote from all succor, requires a larger force under arms than the other points: we have fixed this force at 17,000, considering that the state might furnish 3,000 within call.

These premises considered, and taking in all expenses, 1,000 regular troops, including officers, cost 300,000 dollars per annum, and $150,000 for a campaign of six months; 1,000 militia, including officers, cost $400,000 per annum, and $200,000 in a campaign of six months, or $200 per man for six months.

But, if we take into consideration the diseases which infallibly attack men unaccustomed to a military life, the expense of hospitals in consequence, the frequent movement of detachments from the camp to their homes, and from the interior to the camp, and the first cost in camping utensils, accoutrements, &c. which is the same for a campaign of six months as for a year, this expense cannot be rated at less than $250 for every militia man, and $250,000 for every 1,000 men for six months.

From these bases the 67,000 men of the militia necessary to guard the above mentioned points, in the present situation of the maritime frontier, will cost, in a campaign of six months, $16,750,000.

In strict justice, we should add to this expense, which is, we believe, greatly undervalued, amongst many other things, the loss of time, and the interruption of the labor of the citizens who have left their business to assume arms for their defence. This is a real loss to the nation, and a heavy tax on individuals. And, while reflecting on the dreadful mortality which rages in the camps of men unaccustomed to the fatigues and privations of a military life, we cannot help remarking how much greater the loss of a citizen is than of a soldier.

The latter is generally an isolated being: he has prepared the sacrifice of his life by entering the army: it is the peculiar and constant duty of his profession. The former is a man of business—the father of a family—and his loss involves with it a large circle of domestic sorrow and suffering.

The total expense of constructing the works at New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Narraganset bay, will amount to $11,147,695, (see table B, and the reports presented in 1818, 1819, 1820.) Their garrisons might consist of the same number of regular troops in time of war as in time of peace: and the remainder might be furnished by the militia held in readiness to

throw themselves into the forts on the first appearance of an enemy. By these means 2,720 regulars, and 21,000 militia, either in the forts or in small corps upon advantageous positions, making 23,720 men, would suffice after the erection of these works, and 36,280 might be kept in readiness to march when called upon. We should have only 23,720 to pay and support, instead of 67,000: and the expense would be $5,658,000 instead of $16,750,000. The difference, $11,092,000, being about equal to the expense of the forts; it follows that the cost of their erection will be compensated by the saving they make in a single campaign of six months. It is proper to add, that though the expense of these works be great, that expense is never to be renewed; while with troops, on the contrary, the expense is annually repeated, if not increased, until the end of the war. Besides, the disbursements for fortifications are made in time of peace, slowly, and to an extent exactly correspondent with the financial prosperity of the country. Armies, however, are most wanted, and must be paid in periods of great emergency, when the ordinary sources of revenue are dried up, and when the Treasury can only be kept supplied by a resort to means the most disagreeable to, and the most burthensome upon, the people.

The defence of our maritime frontier by permanent fortifications, and even the expense of erecting these fortifications, will thus be a real and positive economy. The points of attack being reduced to a few, instead of awaiting an attack on every point, and holding ourselves every where in readiness to repel it, we shall force an enemy to direct his efforts against these few points, with which we shall be well acquainted beforehand, and which we shall have disposed to withstand all his attempts. There is no doubt but that such circumstances will render an enemy more backward in risking his expeditions, and that we shall not only therefore be better able to resist attack, but that we shall also be less frequently menaced with invasion.

Some prominent military writers have opposed the principle of fortifying an extensive land frontier; but no military or political writer has ever disputed the necessity of fortifying a maritime frontier. The practice of every nation, ancient and modern, has been the same in this respect. On a land frontier, a good, experienced, and numerous infantry, may dispense with permanent fortifications, although they would prove excellent auxiliaries and supports when properly disposed and organized; but though disciplined troops can, rigorously speaking, without their aid, cover and protect a frontier, undisciplined troops never can. On a maritime frontier the case is totally different. Troops cannot supply the place of the strong batteries which are disposed along the important places. The uncertainty of the point on which an enemy may direct his attack, the suddenness with which he may reach it, and the powerful masses which he can concentrate at a distance out of our reach and knowledge, or suddenly, and at the very moment of attack, are reasons for erecting defences on every exposed point, which may repel his

attack, or retard it until reinforcements can arrive, or the means of resistance be properly organized. By land we are acquainted with the motions of an enemy, with the movements and directions of his columns; we know the roads by which he must pass: but the ocean is a vast plain without obstacles; there his movements are performed out of our sight and knowledge, and we can receive no intelligence of his approach until he has already arrived within the range of the eye. In a word, the vulnerable points of a sea-coast frontier are left to their fate, if they are not covered by permanent fortifications; and their only chance of safety must then depend upon the issue of a battle, always uncertain, even when regular and well disciplined troops, inured to danger, have been assembled beforehand and have made all possible preparation for the combat.

If we overlook for a moment the many points of the maritime frontier which the enemy might invade with the most serious consequences to the United States; if we suppose that there exists no object on that frontier worth the trouble and expense of a great expedition; these fortifications will even yet be highly necessary. For we still have one great object to attain—the security of our navy; this cannot be protected without fortifications, especially in struggling with an adversary superior in numbers and jealous of a supremacy on which may ultimately depend his political importance. A navy can neither be augmented nor secured without fortifications; nor can it enjoy, without them, the advantages which the localities of the frontier might otherwise afford: accidents may and must happen to it, and it is only in closed and fortified harbors that it can repair the losses and disasters of a course of war; and from them, when refitted and refreshed, recommence its operations. England herself, notwithstanding the great naval superiority which she possesses at this moment over the rest of the world, and the excellent organization of her militia, strengthens and augments the fortifications of her frontier every day: and no nation of Europe, France excepted, possesses a stronger and more complete system of permanent defences along its coast.

Lastly, the defensive system of our sea-coast by permanent fortifications being completed, and the Union being protected against all danger of invasion from that quarter, she can direct all her resources towards her navy. Her national quarrels will then all be decided upon the ocean, and no longer upon her own territory: her wars will all be maritime, a species of warfare in unison with the institutions of the country, less costly in men and money; and which, by keeping off all aggressions from her own territory, will preserve untouched her industry, her agriculture, her financial resources, and all the other means of supporting a just and honorable war.

As for the garrisons which these forts will require in time of war, a small portion of them, equal in number to the garrisons necessary in time of peace, may be composed of regular troops: the surplus, of militia practised to the manœuvres of artillery, for the greatest

part of the troops required for the defence and service of these great coast batteries should be composed of artillery.

To this end every state might organize a certain number of battalions of militia artillery proportioned to the exigencies and armament of the forts upon its coast, or within the sphere of activity of its military force. These battalions should be within call of the forts, as long as no invading expedition is announced, but as soon as some operation of an enemy should menace the frontier, they should throw themselves into the forts, and remain there as long as the precise point of attack should remain uncertain. This system of defence for the coast was established in France, where it succeeded very well: it appears to us to harmonize as well with the institutions and spirit of the country, as with the principles of economy which should direct and govern all the expenses of the government.

In the present report we have taken no account of the interior and land frontiers of the Union; they have not yet been sufficiently reconnoitered to enable us to give an exact idea of the system of defensive works which they may require. All that we can say by anticipation, is, that from their general topographical features, these frontiers can be covered at a very moderate expense by such a defensive system, that no enemy will be able to invade them without exposing himself to disasters almost inevitable; and that the armies of the United States, supposing all her warlike preparations well organized beforehand, will be enabled, at the very opening of the first campaign, to carry the theatre of war beyond her own territory.

If to our general system of permanent fortifications and naval establishments we connect a system of interior communications by land and water, adapted both to the defence and to the commercial interests of the country, if to these we add a well-constituted regular army, and perfect the organization of our militia, the Union will not only completely secure its territory, but preserve its national institutions from those violent shocks and revolutions, which in every age and in every nation, have been too often incident to a state of war.

Accompanying this report is a general map of the United States.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

BERNARD,
Brigadier General.

J. D. ELLIOTT,
Captain U. S. Navy.

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Major Engineers, Bt. Lieut. Col.

B.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

February 10th, 1821.

SIR: So much of the information, required by the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday's date, as is contained in the following sentence, "the progress made in erecting the fortifications," will be found in the following extract from a report on the same subject, made on the 9th ult. for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means.

EXTRACT.

Fort Delaware is about five sixths finished and will be completed in the course of this year.

Fort Washington is still further advanced, and will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer.

Fort Monroe has progressed two fifths towards completion. Its appearance would not indicate that state of advancement, and yet the operations so far have been advantageously conducted. The reason is, that in this work, as in all works of magnitude, the operations have been mostly confined to the collection of materials, depositing them in the places where they will be used, and maturing arrangements preparatory to the commencement of constructions, and therefore make no show. The constructions of masonry were commenced last summer, in the course of which was completed a casemated work capable of presenting to the channel of entrance a battery of forty 32 pounders. The masonry in future, by reason of the preparations above stated, in which are included immense excavations, part of them applied to the opening of a canal following the course of the ditch around the work, having locks, &c. from the use of which, great facilities and economy in transportation of materials, &c. may be expected, will be carried on with rapidity. The fort will be completed in five years.

Fort Calhoun has received one half of the stone intended for the formation of the breakwater, or that part of its foundation to be below the surface of the water; the remainder will be deposited in the course of next year, after which it should be permitted to settle during one or two years before the superstructure be commenced, the completion of which will occupy three years more.

The fort on Mobile Point exhibits but little advancement. The impracticability of procuring the requisite materials by purchase, obliged the contractor to fabricate them, and the means by which even that could be effected were difficult of attainment, in some instances

it having become necessary to create them. Under such embarrassments much delay was unavoidable: nevertheless, extensiv e arrangements for the preparation and transportation of materials have been matured. According to the terms of the contract, this fort should be completed on or before the first of next July, but the difficulties above stated will no doubt protract the completion, to at least two years beyond that period.

The fort on Dauphin Island, although in all respects situated similarly to that on Mobile Point, is in better condition. The period limited in the contract for its completion will expire on the first December next, but the fort will not be finished until some time in the following year.

The fort on the Rigolets Pass, under circumstances not materially differing from those stated, in reference to the two works last noticed, has been more successfully managed than either of them. The contract will expire on the 1st December next, and the work will probably be completed within that time, or shortly after.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Colonel Engineers.

The honorable J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

AND A

STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE

FOR THE LAST YEAR.

FEBRUARY 16, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I transmit to Congress a Report from the Director of the Mint, enclosing a Statement of the Treasurer, submitting the operations of the Mint for the last year.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 14, 1821.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 1st, 1821.

SIR: I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the mint, for the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that, during this period, there have been struck at the mint

In gold coins, 263,806 pieces, amounting to	$ 1,319,030 00
In silver coins, 1,821,153 pieces, amounting to	501,680 70
And in copper coins, 4,407,550 pieces, amounting to	44,075 50

Making, in the whole, six millions four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and nine pieces; amounting to one million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents.

The above coinage of gold and silver has, in fact, been the work of no more than nine months: for, from the deficiency of deposites, the actual coinage did not commence till the beginning of April; and was, even afterwards, frequently interrupted, from the same cause. The press employed in the copper coinage did not continue in operation more than six months; as the quantity of copper coins had accumulated far beyond the public demand.

From the above statement, with other well ascertained data, it may, I presume, be confidently affirmed, that the mint, in its present improved state, will be found fully adequate to all the purposes for which it was originally established.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Your most obedient servant,
R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

A STATEMENT of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1820.

	HALF EAGLES.	HALF DOLLARS.	QUARTER DOLLARS.	DISMES.	CENTS.	*Dolls.* *Cts.*
Gold coins, - -	263,806	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,319,030 00
Silver coins, - -	- -	751,122	127,444	942,587	- -	501,680 70
Copper coins, - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,407,550	44,075 50
Pieces of gold coins, -	263,806					
		751,122				
		127,444	127,444			
		942.587	- -	942,587		
Pieces of silver coins,	1,821,153					
Pieces of copper coins,	4,407,550	- -	- -	- -	4,407,550	
Number of coins struck,	6,492,509			*Amount of all the coins,*		1,864,786 20

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia, 30th December, 1820.

JAMES RUSH.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A STATEMENT OF THE PRECISE AMOUNT

OF THE

SPECIAL DEPOSITES

TO

THE CREDIT OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

WHICH IS

Referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ultimo, as not being available during the current year.

FEBRUARY 19, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
12th February, 1821.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 16th of January last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House a "statement of the precise amount of special 'deposites to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, which 'is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ult. as not 'being available during the current year; stating particularly of 'what such deposites consist; if of depreciated bank paper, the bank 'or banks which issued the same, with the amount by each, and the 'present current value thereof, and the year or years respectively 'when the same was received;" I have the honor to submit the annexed statement, which contains the detailed information required.

The whole amount is due by banks which have suspended specie payments. The several sums designated in that statement, with the exception of those marked A, and part of that marked B, were received during the general suspension of specie payments, and the latter principally in the years 1818 and 1819.

In most cases the notes received during the general suspension of specie payments have been deposited in the banks by which they were issued, and certificates of deposites taken, in which the payment of interest has generally been stipulated, and, where it was practicable, collateral security has been obtained.

The sums marked A, and part of that marked B, consisted, at the time of deposite, of specie, and of the notes of specie-paying banks. Since the deposites were made, the banks have suspended specie payments. Information of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Vincennes has been received since the date of the Treasury report referred to in the resolution. This occurrence has augmented the amount of special deposite by the sum of $214,808 56.

I have no means of determining the current value of the special deposite. From the report of the agent employed in 1819 to call upon the several banks for payment, there is reason to believe that the greatest portion of it will be converted into current money in the course of three or four years. It is not improbable that the sums deposited in Huntsville, and in the Bank of Kentucky, will be discharged in current money, in the course of the present and ensuing year.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Representatives.

'ATEMENT of the "special deposite" standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

ɔn Bank of Maryland - - -	19,865	25
ındria Society, Granville - - -	2,463	
Creek Bank - - - - -	64	
ern Bank of Virginia, Parkersburg - -	198	
ıan Bank of Wooster - - - -	35,105	
ıers' Bank of New Salem - - -	1,835	
ıers and Mechanics' Bank, Greencastle -	595	
mercial Bank Lake Erie - - -	10,900	
inia Saline Bank - - - -	10,121	
: of Somerset and Worcester - - -	1,375	
:hants' Bank, Alexandria - - -	3,217	
ıta Bank of Pennsylvania - - -	3,200	
ingdon Bank of Pennsylvania - - -	2,380	
: of Muskingum - - - -	30,032	
non Miami Banking Company - -	9,575	
: of Washington, Pennsylvania - -	7,508	34
berland Bank of Alleghany - - -	1,176	61
rington Company - - - -	25	
ners and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg - -	1,311	
ınna Banking Company - - -	2,839	
ord Bank, Pennsylvania	4,059	57
ners' Bank of Canton - - - -	23,600	
ɔn Bank of Pennsylvania - - -	9,758	
k of Zanesville - - - -	8,221	
ners, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of hilicothe - - - - -	23,905	
k of St. Louis - - - - -	87	
tucky Insurance Company - - -	797	
ietta and Susquehanna Trading Company -	1,360	
ıongalia Farmers' Company - - -	8	
thumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank -	5	
k of Cincinnati - - - -	3,846	
ɜburg Union Company - - - -	58	
quehanna Bridge and Bank Company - -	796	
ımi Exporting Company - - -	8,791	
mers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington - -	5	
ıerset Bank - - - - -	69,077	87
ık of Vincennes, (A) - - - -	214,808	56
nters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, (A) -	138,860	25
mers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, (B) -	67,549	25
ık of Kentucky and Branches, (A) - -	88,729	88
ıhville Bank, (A) - - - -	1,703	71
ıtre Bank of Pennsylvania (A) - - -	7,779	18
	$817,590	47

Counterfeits not included, amounting to $482.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Feb.* 12, 1821.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY OF SALT IMPORTED,

AND THE DUTY ACCRUING THEREON;

THE AMOUNT OF

BOUNTIES AND ALLOWANCES TO FISHING VESSELS,

From the commencement of the government to the 31st December, 1819;

ALSO, THE QUANTITY OF

SALT RE-EXPORTED,

Without benefit of drawback, from the 1st of October, 1804, to the 30th of September, 1819.

FEBRUARY 21, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

20th February, 1821.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House a "statement of the bounties and allowances paid to fishing vessels, each year, from the commencement of the government to the present time, and of the quantity of salt annually imported into each state, and not re-exported with benefit of drawback; also, the amount of duty annually collected on the same, in each state, during the time aforesaid;" I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement, with a letter from the Register of the Treasury, explaining the reasons of the defective character of the statement to which it refers.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 19th, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement so far in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives as the documents in this office will admit. That part of the resolution requiring the quantity of salt annually imported into each state, and not re-exported with benefit of drawback; and, also, the amount of duty annually collected on the same, in each state, from the commencement of the government to the present time, cannot be complied with. In lieu thereof, the statement shows the amount of duty accruing, and the quantity of salt imported into the United States, annually, from the commencement of the present government to the 31st December, 1819; also, the quantity of salt re-exported without benefit of drawback, from the 1st October, 1804, to the 30th September, 1819.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

SIR: I
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Hon. W

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LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT

OF THE

OFFICIAL EMOLUMENTS AND EXPENDITURES,

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS,

FOR THE YEAR 1820.

FEBRUARY 21, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

20*th February*, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement prepared by the Comptroller of the Treasury, exhibiting the official emoluments and expenditures for the year 1820, of those officers of the customs who have rendered the statement required of them by the second section of the act of the 2d of March, 1799, entitled "An act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A RATIFIED

TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS,

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

FEBRUARY 23, 1821.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States and Spain, signed on the 22d of February, 1819, having been ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications having been exchanged, it is herewith communicated to Congress, that such legislative measures may be taken as they shall judge proper for carrying the same into execution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 22d, 1821.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiaries, in this City, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which treaty, word for word, is as follows:

[ORIGINAL.]

TREATY

Of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty.

The United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a Treaty, which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

With this intention, the President of the United States has furnished with their full powers JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord Don LUIS DE ONIS, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, Lord of the town of Rayaces, perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand-Cross of

[ORIGINAL.]

TRATADO

De Amistad, arreglo de diferencias y Limites, entre S. M. Ca. y los Estados Unidos de America.

Deseando S. M. Católica y los Estados Unidos de America consolidar de un modo permanente la buena correspondencia y amistad que felizmente reyna entre ambas partes, han resuelto transigir y tĕrminar todas sus diferencias y pretĕnsiones por medio de un Tratado, que fixe con precision, los limites de sus respectivos y confinantes territorios en la America septentrional.

Con esta mira han nombrado, Sa M. Ca. al Exmo. Sor. Dn. LUIS DE ONIS, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, Señor de la Villa de Rayaces, Regidor perpetuo del ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Salamanca, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real orden; Americana de Isabel la Cotólica, y de la decoracion del Lis de la Vendéa, Caballero Pensionista de la Real y destinguida orden Española de Car-

the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order, of the Council of his Catholic majesty—his Secretary, with Exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens, and his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2.

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the United States, duly authorized to receive them.

los III, Ministro Vocal de la Suprema Asamblea de dicha Rl. orden, de su consejo, su Secretário con exercicio de Decretos y su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de los Estados Unidos de America: Y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, à Don JUAN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretario de Estado de los mismos Estados Unidos.

Y ambos Plenipotenciarios, despues de haver cangeado sus Poderes, han ajustado y firmado los Articulos siguientes:

ARTICULO 1.

Habrá una paz solida e inviolable, y una amistad sincera entre S. M. Ca. sus sucesores y subditos y los Estados Unidos y sus ciudadanos sin exception de personas ni lugares.

ARTICULO 2.

S. M. Ca. cede à los Estados Unidos, en toda propiedad y soberania, todos los territorios que le pertenecen, situados al Este del Misisipi, conocidos bajo el nombre de Florida Occidental y Florida Oriental. Son comprehendidos en este articulo las yslas adyacentes dependientes de dichas dos provincias, los sitios, plazas publicas, terrenos valdios, edificios publicos, fortificaciones, casernas y otros edificios que no sean propiedad de algun individuo particular, los archivos y documentos directamente relativos á la propiedad y soberania de las mismas dos provincias. Dichos archivos y documentos se entregarán á los comisarios ú oficiales de los Estados Unidos debidamente autorizados para recibirlos.

ARTICLE 3.

he boundary line between the countries, west of the Missis-, shall begin on the Gulf of ico, at the mouth of the river ne, in the sea, continuing ı, along the western bank of river, to the 32d degree of ıde; thence, by a line due ı, to the degree of latitude e it strikes the Rio Roxo of hitoches, or *Red River;* then, wing the course of the Rio westward, to the degree of itude 100 west from London, 23 from Washington; then, ing the said Red river, and ing thence, by a line due ı, to the river Arkansas; e, following the course of outhern bank of the Arkanto its source, in latitude 42 ı; and thence, by that parallel titude, to the South Sea. The e being as laid down in Me- map of the United States, shed at Philadelphia, imed to the 1st of January, . But, if the source of the ınsas river shall be found to north or south of latitude 42, the line shall run from the source due south or north, ıe case may be, till it meets said parallel of latitude 42, hence, along the said parallel, e South Sea: All the islands e Sabine, and the said Red Arkansas rivers, throughout course thus described, to be- to the United States; but ıse of the waters and the gation of the Sabine to the and of the said rivers Roxo Arkansas, throughout the exof the said boundary, on respective banks, shall be

ARTICULO 3.

La Linea divisoria entre los dos paises al Occidente del Misisipi arrancará del Seno Mexicano en la embocadúra del Rio Sabina en el Mar, seguirá al Norte por la Orilla Occidental de este Rio hasta el grado 32 de latitud; desde alli por una linea recta al Norte hasta el grado de latitud en que entra en el Rio Roxo de Natchitochez (Red River), y continuará por el curso del Rio Roxo al Oeste hasta el grado 100 de longitud Occidental de Londres y 23 de Washington, en que cortará este Rio, y Seguirá por una linea recta al Norte por el mismo grado hasta el Rio Arkansas, cuya Orilla Meridional seguirá hasta su nacimiento en el grado 42 de latitud Septentrional; y desde dicho punto se terará una linea recta por el mismo paralelo de latitud hasta el Mar del Sur. Todo segun el Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Melish, publicado en Philadelphia y perfecionado en 1818. Pero si el nacimiento del Rio Arkansas se hallase al Norte ó Sur de dicho grado 42 de latitud, seguirá la linea desde el origen de dicho Rio recta al Sur ó Norte, segun fuese necesario hasta que encuentre el expresado grado 42, de latitud, y desde alli por el mismo paralelo hasta el Mar del Sur. Pertenecerán á los Estados Unidos todas las Yslas de los Rios Sabina, Roxo de Natchitochez, y Arkansas, en la extension de todo el curso descrito; pero el uso de las aguas y la navegacion del Sabina hasta el Mar y de los expresados Rios Roxo y Arkansas en toda la extension de sus mencionados limites en sus respectivas Orillas, sera

common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line: that is to say: "the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce for ever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

ARTICLE 4.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42 deg. to the South Sea; they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the

comun á los habitantes de las dos naciones.

Las dos altas partes contratantes convienen en ceder y renunciar todos sus derechos, reclamaciones, y pretensiones sobre los territorios que se describen en esta linea; á saber, S. M. Ca. renuncia y cede para siempre por si, y á nombre de sus herederos y sucesores todos los derechos que tiene sobre los territorios al Esté y al Norte de dicha linea; y los Estados Unidos en egual forma ceden á S. M. Ca. y renuncian para siempre todos sus derechos, reclamaciones y pretensiones á qualesquiera territorios situados al Oeste y al Sur de la misma linea arriba descrita.

ARTICULO 4.

Para fixar está linea con mas precision y establecer los Mojones que señalen con exactitud los limites de ambas naciones, nombrará cada una de ellas un comisario y un geómetra que se junterán antés del termino de un año, contado desde la fecha de la ratificacion de este tratado, en Natchitochez, en las Orillas del Rio Roxo, y procedarán á señalar y demarcar dicha linea, desde la embocadura del Sabina hasta el Rio Roxo, y de este hasta el Rio Arkansas, y á averiguar con certidumbre, el origen del expresado Rio Arkansas, y fixar segun queda estipulado y convenido en este Tratado, la linea que debe seguir, desde el grado 42, de latitud hasta el Mar Pacifico. Llevaran diários y levantarán planos de sus operaciones, y el resultado convenido por ellos se tendrá por parte de este Tratado, y tendrá

e force as if it were inserted ein. The two governments amicably agree respecting necessary articles to be fur- ed to those persons, and al- s to their respective escorts, ıld such be deemed necessary.

la mismafuerza que si estuviese inserto en el; deviendo convenir amistosamente los dos Gobiernos en el arreglo de quanto necesiten estos individuos, y en la escolta respectiva que deban llevar, siempre que se crea necesario.

ARTICLE 5.

he inhabitants of the ceded itories shall be secured in the exercise of their religion ıout any restriction, and all e who may desire to remove ıe Spanish dominions shall be ıitted to sell or export their ts at any time whatever, with- ɔeing subject, in either case, ıties.

ARTICULO 5.

A los habitantes de todos los territorios cedidos se les conservará el exercicio libre de su religion, sin restriccion alguna; y á todos los que quisieren trasladarse à los dominios Españoles se les permitirá la venta ó extraccion de sus efectos en qualquiera tiempo, sin que pueda exigirseles en uno ni otro casa derecho alguno.

ARTICLE 6.

he inhabitants of the territo- which his Catholic Majesty s to the United States, by this ;y, shall be incorporated in Jnion of the United States, on as may be consistent with ɔrinciples of the federal con- tion, and admitted to the en- ıent of all the privileges, ts, and immunities, of the ci- ıs of the United States.

ARTICULO 6.

Los habitantes de los territorios que S. M. Ca. cede por este Tratado á los Estados Unidos seran incorporados en la Union de los mismos Estados, lo mas presto posible, segun los principios de la constitucion federal, y admitidos al goce de todos los privilegios, dere chos é in munidades de que disfrutan los ciudadanos de los demas Estados.

ARTICLE 7.

ıe officers and troops of his ıolic Majesty, in the territo- hereby ceded by him to the ed States, shall be withdrawn, ɔossession of the places occu- by them shall be given within ıonths after the exchange of atifications of this treaty, or ɛr, if possible, by the officers is Catholic Majesty, to the nissioners or officers of the ed States, duly appointed to

ARTICULO 7.

Los oficiales y tropas de S. M. Ca. evacuarán los territorios cedidos à los Estados Unidos seis meses despues del cange de la ratificacion de este tratado, ó antes si fuese posible, y darán posesion de ellos à los oficiales, ó comisarios de los Estados Unidos debidamente autorizados para recibirlos: Y los Estados Unidos proveerán los transportes y escolta necesarios para llevar à la Haba-

receive them; and the United States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish officers and troops, and their baggage, to the Havana.

ARTICLE 8.

All the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities in the said territories, ceded by his Majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid, if the territories had remained under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands who, by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same, respectively, from the date of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January, 1818, when the first proposal, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas, was made, are hereby declared, and agreed to be, null and void.

ARTICLE 9.

The two high contracting parties, animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation, and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever

na los oficiales y tropas Españolas, y sus equipages.

ARTICULO 8.

Todas las concesiones de terrenos hechas por S. M. Ca. ó por sus legitimas autoridadès antes del 24 de Enero, de 1818, en los expresados territorios que S. M. cede à los Estados Unidos, quedaran ratificadas y reconocidas á las personas que esten en posesion de ellas, del mismo modo que lo serian si S. M. hubiese continuado en el dominio de estos territorios; pero los propietarios que por un efecto de las circunstancias en que se ha hallado la Nacion Española y por las revoluciones de Europa, no hubiesen podido llenar todas las obligaciones de las concesiones, seran obligados á cumplirlas segun las condiciones de sus respectivas concesiones desde la fecha de este tratado, en defecto de lo qual seran nulas y de ningun valor. Todas las concesiones posteriores al 24 de Enero de 1818, en que fueron hechas las primeras proposiciones de parte de S. M. Cca. para la cesion de las dos Floridas, convienen y declaren las dos altas partes contratantes que quedan anuladas y de ningun valor.

ARTICULO 9.

Las dos altas partes contratantes animadas de los mas vivos deseos de conciliacion y con el objeto de cortar de raiz todas las discusiones que han existido entre ellas y afianzar la buena armonia que desean mantener perpetuamente, renuncian una y otra re-

ntained between them, recip-
lly renounce all claims for da-
;es or injuries which they,
nselves, as well as their re-
ive citizens and subjects, may
e suffered until the time of
ing this treaty.

'he renunciation of the United
es will extend to all the inju-
mentioned in the convention
ne 11th of August, 1802.

To all claims on account of
es made by French privateers,
condemned by French consuls,
in the territory and jurisdic-
of Spain.

To all claims of indemnities
ccount of the suspension of the
t of deposit at New Orleans in
2.

To all claims of citizens of
United States upon the go-
ment of Spain, arising from
unlawful seizures at sea, and
he ports and territories of
in, or the Spanish colonies.

To all claims of citizens of
United States upon the Spa-
government, statements of
h, soliciting the interposition
e government of the United
es, have been presented to the
artment of State, or to the
ister of the United States in
n, since the date of the con-
ion of 1802, and until the sig-
re of this treaty.

he renunciation of his Catho-
Majesty extends:

To all the injuries mentioned
e convention of the 11th of
ust, 1802.

To the sums which his Ca-
c Majesty advanced for the
n of Captain Pike from the
incias Internas.

ciprocamente á todas las reclama-
ciones de daños y perjuicios que
asi ellas como sus respectivos sub-
ditos y ciudadanos hayan experi-
mentado hasta el dia en que se fir-
me este tratado.

La renuncia de los Estados Unidos se extiende à todos los perjuicios mencionados en el Convenio de 11 de Agosto de 1802.

2. A todas las reclamaciones de presas hechas por los corsarios Franceses, y condenadas por los consules Franceses dentro del territorio y jurisdiccion de España.

3. A todas las reclamaciones de indemnizaciones por la suspension del derecho de deposito en Nueva Orleans en 1802.

4. A todas las reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra el Gobierno Español procedentes de presas y confiscaciones injustas asi en la Mar como en los puertos y territorios de S. M. en España y sus colonias.

5. A todas las reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra el Gobierno de España, en que se haya reclamado la interposicion del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos antes de la fecha de este tratado, y desde la fecha del convenio de 1802, ó presentadas al Departamento de Estado de esta Republica, ó Ministro de los Estados Unidos en España.

La renuncia de S. M. Ca. se extiende:

1. A todos los perjuicios mencionados en el convenio de 11 de Agosto, 1802.

2. A las cantidades que suplió, para la vuelta del Capitan Pike, de las provincias internas.

3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, that was fitted out and equipped at New York.

4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the government of the United States, arising from unlawful seizures at sea, or within the ports and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of his Catholic Majesty upon the government of the United States, in which the interposition of his Catholic Majesty's government has been solicited before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty, or to his Minister in the United States.

And the high contracting parties, respectively, renounce all claim to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective commanders and officers in the Floridas.

The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida.

ARTICLE 10.

The convention entered into between the two governments, on the 11th of August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December, 1818, is annulled.

3. A los perjuicios causados por la expedicion de Miranda, armada y equipada en Nueva York.

4. A todas las reclamationes de los subditos de S. M. Ca. contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos procedentes de presas y confiscaciones injustas asi en la mar como en los puertos y territorios de los Estados Unidos.

5. A todas las reclamaciones de los subditos de S. M. Ca. contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en que se haya reclamado la interposicion del Gobierno de España antes de la fecha de este tratado, y desde la fecha del convenio de 1802, ó que hayan sido presentadas al Departamento de Estado de S. M. ó á su Ministro en los Estados Unidos.

Las altas partes contratantes renuncian reciprocamente todos sus derechos à indemnizaciones por qualquiera de los ultimos; a contecimientos y transacciones de sus respectivos comandantes y oficiales en las Floridas.

Y los Estados Unidos satisfaran los perjuicios, si los hubiese habido, que los habitantes y oficiales Españoles justifiquen legalmente haber sufrido por las operaciones de Exercito Americano en ellas.

ARTICULO 10.

Queda anulado el convenio hecho entre los dos Gobiernos en 11 de Agosto, de 1802, cuyas ratificaciones fueron cangeadas en 21 de Diciembre de 1818.

ARTICLE 11.

'he United States, exonerating in from all demands in future, account of the claims of their tens to which the renuncias herein contained extend, considering them entirely celled, undertake to make saction for the same, to an unt not exceeding five mils of dollars. To ascertain the amount and validity of those ms, a Commission, to con- of three Commissioners, Cins of the United States, shall ppointed by the President, by with the advice and consent he Senate, which commission l meet at the city of Washon, and, within the space of e years from the time of their meeting, shall receive, exam- and decide upon the amount validity of all the claims in- led within the descriptions ve mentioned. The said Comsioners shall take an oath or mation, to be entered on the rd of their proceedings, for faithful and diligent discharge heir duties; and, in case of the h, sickness, or necessary abe of any such Commissioner, place may be supplied by the ointment as aforesaid, or by President of the United States, ing the recess of the Senate, nother Commissioner in his d. The said Commissioners l be authorized to hear and mine, on oath, every question tive to the said claims, and to ive all suitable authentic tesony concerning the same. And Spanish Government shall ish all such documents and idations as may be in their session, for the adjustment of

ARTICULO 11.

Los Estados Unidos descargando á la España para lo sucesivo de tōdas las reclamaciones de sus ciudadanos á que se extienden las renuncias hechas en este tratado, y dan dolas por enteramente canceladas, toman sobre si la satisfacion ó pago de todas ellas hasta la cantidad de cinco milliones de pesos fuertes. El Sor. Presidente nombrará, con consentimiento y aprobacion del Senado, una Comision compuesta de tres Comisionados, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, para ave riguar con certidumbre el importe total y justificacion de estas reclamaciones; la qual se reunirá en la ciudad de Washington, y en el espacio de tres años, desde su reunion primera, recibirá, examinará, y decidirá sobre el importe y justificacion de todas las reclamaciones arriba expresadas y descritas. Los dichos comisionados prestarán juramento, que se onatará en los quadernos de sus operaciones, para el desempeño fiel y eficaz de sus deberes, y en caso de muerte, enfermedad ó ausencia precisa de alguno de ellos, será re emplazado del mismo modo, ó por el Sor. Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en ausencia del Senado. Los dichos comisionados se hallaran autorizados para oir y examinar bajo juramento qualquiera demanda relativa á dichas reclamaciones, y para recibir los testimonios autenticos y convenientes relativos á ellas. El Gobierno Español subministrará á todos aquellos documentos y aclaraciones que esten en su poder para el ajuste las expresadas reclamaciones, segun los principios de justicia, el derecho de gentes, y las estipula-

the said claims, according to the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty between the two parties of 27th October, 1795; the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said Commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, shall be made by the United States, either immediately at their Treasury, or by the creation of Stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable fromthe proceeds of sales of public lands within the territories hereby ceded to the United States, or in such other manner as the Congress of the United States may prescribe by law.

The records of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, together with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims to be adjusted and decided upon by them, shall, after the close of their transactions, be deposited in the Department of State of the United States; and copies of them, or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish Government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish Minister in the United States.

ciones del tratado entre las dos partes de 27 de Octobre de 1795, cuyos documentos se especificarán quando se pidan á instancia de dichos comisionados.

Los Estados Unidos pagarán aquellas reclamaciones que sean admitidas y ajustadas por los dichos comisionados, ó por la mayor parte de ellos, hasta la cantidad de cinco milliones de pesos fuertes, sea in mediatamente en su Tesoreria, ó por medio de uno creacion de fondos con el interés de un seis por ciento al anŏ, pagaderos de los productos de las ventas de los terrenos valdios en los territorios aqui cedidos á los Estados Unidos, ó de qualquiera otra manera que el Congreso de los Estados Unidos ordene por ley.

Se depositarán, despues de concluidas sus transacciones, en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, los quadernos de las operaciones de los dichos Comisionados, juntamente con los documentos que se les presenten relativos á las reclamaciones que de ben a justar y decidir; y se entregarán copias de ellos ó de parte de ellos al Gobierno Español, y á peticion de su Ministro en los Estados Unidos, si lo solicitàse.

ARTICLE 12.

The treaty of limits and navigation, of 1795, remains confirmed in all, and each one of its articles, excepting the 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st, and the second clause of the 22d article, which, having been altered

ARTICULO 12.

El tratado de limites y navegacion de 1795, queda confirmado en totos y cada uno de sus articulos, excepto los articulos 2, 3, 4, 21, y la segunda clausula del 22, que habiendo sido alterados por este

is treaty, or having received entire execution, are no r valid.

th respect to the 15th article same treaty of Friendship, s, and Navigation, of 1795, ich it is stipulated, that the hall cover the property, the ıigh contracting parties a- that this shall be so under- with respect to those powers ecognize this principle; but, er of the two contracting s shall be at war with a party, and the other neutral, ıg of the neutral shall cover roperty of enemies, whose nment acknowledge this ple, and not of others.

tratado, ó cumplidos enteramente no pueden tener valor alguno.

Con respecto al articulo 15 del mismo tratado de amistad, limites y navegacion de 1795 en que se estipula, que la bandera cubre la propiedad, han convenido las dos altas partes contratantes en que esto se entienda asi con respecto á aquellas potencias que reconozcan este principio; pero que, si una de las dos partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera, y la otra neutral, la bandera de esta neutral cubrirá la propiedad de los enemigos, cuyo gobierno reconozca este principio, y no de otros.

ARTICLE 13.

:h contracting parties, wish- favor their mutual com- , by affording in their ports necessary assistance to their :tive merchant vessels, have l, that the sailors who shall from their vessels in the of the other, shall be arrest- d delivered up, at the in- of the consul, who shall , nevertheless, that the de- s belonged to the vessels :laim them, exhibiting the ıent that is customary in nation; that is to say, the ican consul in a Spanish shall exhibit the document n by the name of *Articles*, he Spanish consul in Ame- ports, the Roll of the ves- nd if the name of the de- or deserters, who are claim- all appear in the one or the , they shall be arrested, held ıtody, and delivered to the to which they shall belong.

ARTICULO 13.

Deseando ambas potencias contratantes favorecer el comercio reciproco prestando cada una en sus puertos todos los auxilios convenientes á sus respectivos buques mercantes, han acordado en hacer prender y entregar los marineros que desierten de sus buques en los puertos de la otra, á instancia del Consul; quien sin embargo deberá probar que los desertores pertenecen á los buques que los reclaman, manifestando el documento de costumbre en su nacion; esto es, que el consul Español en puerto Americano exhibirá el Rol del buque, y el consul Americano en puerto Español, el documento conocido bajo el nombre de *Articles;* y constando en uno ú otro el nombre ó nombres dël desertor ó desertores que se reclaman, se procederá al arresto, custodia y entrega al buque à que correspondan.

ARTICLE 14.

The United States hereby certify that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries they suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts, and in the ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which provision is made by this treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may avail herself of the same, in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

ARTICULO 14.

Los Estados Unidos certifican por el presente que no han recibido compensacion alguna de la Francia por los perjuicios que sufrieron de sus corsarios, consules y tribunales en las costas y puertos de España para cuya satisfaccion se proveé en este tratado, y presentarán una relacion justificada de las presas hechas, y de su verdadero valor, para que la España pueda servirse de ella en la manera que mas juzgue justo y conveniente.

ARTICLE 15.

The United States, to give to his Catholic Majesty a proof of their desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations, and to favor the commerce of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish vessels, coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth or manufactures, directly from the ports of Spain, or of her colonies, shall be admitted, for the term of twelve years, to the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes, or of tonnage, than will be paid by the vessels of the United States. During the said term, no other nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICULO 15.

Los Estados Unidos para dar á S. M. Ca. una prueba de sus deseos de cimentar las reclamaciones de Amistad que existen entre las dos naciones, y de favorecer el comercio de los subdi-tos de S. M. Ca. convienen en que, los buques Españoles que vengan solo cargados de produc tos de sus frutos ó manufacturas directamente de los puertos de España ó de sus colonias, sean admitidos por el espacio de doce años en los puertos de Panzacola y San Augustin de las Floridas, sin pagar mas derechos por sus cargamentos, ni major derecho de tonelage, que el que paguen los buques de los Estados Unidos. Durante este tiempo ninguna nacion tendrá derecho á los mismos privilegios en los territorios cedidos. Los doce años empezaran á contarse tres meses despues de haberse cambiado las ratificaciones de este tratado.

ARTICLE 16.

The present treaty shall be ratified in due form, by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six

ARTICULO 16.

El presente tratado será ratificado en debida forma por las partes contratantes, y las ratificaciones se cangearán en el es-

ths from this time, or sooner, ssible.

witness whereof, we, the un- ritten Plenipotentiaries of United States of America, of his Catholic Majesty, have d, by virtue of our powers, present Treaty of Amity, ement, and Limits, and have unto affixed our seals, re- ively.

ne at Washington, this twen- cond day of February, one and eight hundred and nine-

pacio de seis meses desde esta fecha; ó mas pronto si es posible.

En fé de lo qual nosotros los Infrascritos Plenipotenciarios de S. M. Ca., y de los Estados Unidos de America, hemos firmado en virtud de nuestros Poderes, el presente Tratado de Amistad, Arreglo de diferencias y Limites, y le hemos puesto nuestros sellos respectivos.

Hecho en Washington, á veinte y dos de Febrero de mil ochocientos diez y nueve.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [L.S.]
LUIS DE ONIS. [L.S.]

LUIS DE ONIS. [L.S.]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [L.S.]

d whereas his said Catholic Majesty did, on the twenty-fourth of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred wenty, ratify and confirm the said treaty, which ratification is words and of the tenor following:

[TRANSLATION.]

dinand the Seventh, by the ce of God, and by the consti- ion of the Spanish monarchy, g of the Spains.

ereas, on the twenty-second f February, of the year one and eight hundred and nine- ast past, a treaty was con- l and signed in the city of ington, between Don Luis de my Envoy Extraordinary inister Plenipotentiary, and Quincy Adams, Esquire, Se- y of State of the United of America, competently ized by both parties, con- of sixteen articles, which their object the arrange- of differences, and of limits en both governments and espective territories; which the following form and lite- or:"

[ORIGINAL.]

"Dn. Fernando Septimo por la gracia de Dios, y por la Constitucion de la Monarquia Española, Rey de las Españas.

Por cuanto en el dia veinte y dos de Febrero del año proximo pasado de mil ocho cientos diez y nueve, se concluyo y firmo en la Ciudad de Washington entre Dn. Luis de Onis, mi Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, y Dn. Juan Quincy Adams, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America, autorizados competentemente por ambas partes, un tratado compuesto de diez y seis articulos, que tiene por objeto el arreglo de diferencias y de limites entre ambos Gobiernos y sus respectivos territorios; cuya forma y tenor literal es el siguiente."

[Here follows the above Treaty word for word.]

"Therefore, having seen and examined the sixteen articles aforesaid, and having first obtained the consent and authority of the General Cortes of the nation with respect to the cession mentioned and stipulated in the 2d and 3d articles, I approve and ratify all and every one of the articles referred to, and the clauses which are contained in them; and, in virtue of these presents, I approve and ratify them; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to execute and observe them, and cause them to be executed and observed entirely as if I myself had signed them: and that the circumstance of having exceeded the term of six months, fixed for the exchange of the ratifications in the 16th article may afford no obstacle in any manner, it is my deliberate will that the present ratification be as valid and firm, and produce the same effects, as if it had been done within the determined period. Desirous at the same time of avoiding any doubt or ambiguity concerning the meaning of the 8th article of the said treaty, in respect to the date which is pointed out in it as the period for the confirmation of the grants of lands in the Floridas, made by me, or by the competent authorities in my royal name, which point of date was fixed in the positive understanding of the three grants of land made in favor of the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punonrostro, and Don Pedro de Vargas, being annulled by its tenor, I think proper to declare that the said three grants have remained

"Por tanto, haviendo visto y examinado los referidos diez y seis articulos, y habiendo precedido la anuencia y autorizacion de las Cortes generales de la Nacion por lo respectivo a la cesion que en los articulos 2° y 3° se menciona y estipula, he venido en aprobar y ratificar todos y cada uno de los referidos articulos y clausulas que en ellos se contiene; y en virtud de la presente los apruebo y ratifico; prometiendo en fè y palabra de Rey cumplirlos y observarlos, y hacer que se cumplan y observen enteramente como si Yo mismo los hubiese firmado: sin que sirva de obstaculo en manera alguna la circumstancia de haber transcurrido el termino de los seis meses prefijados para el cange de las ratificaciones en el articulo 16; pues mi deliberada voluntad es que la presente ratificacion sea tan valida y subsistente y produzca los mismos efectos que si huviese sido hecha dentro del termino prefijado. Yo deseando al mismo tiempo evitar qualquiera duda ó ambiguedad que pueda ofrecer el contenido del articulo 8°. del referido tratado con motivo de la fecha que en el se señala como termino para la validacion de las concessiones de tierras en las Floridas, hechas por mi ó por las autoridades competentes en mi real nombre, a cuyo señalamiento de fecha se procedió en la positiva inteligencia de dejar anuladas por su tenor las tres concesiones de tierras hechas a favor del Duque de Alagon, Conde de Puñonrostro, y Dn. Pedro de Vargas; tengo a bien declarar que las referidas tres concesiones han

remain entirely annulled
valid; and that neither the
ndividuals mentioned, nor
who may have title or in-
through them, can avail
lves of the said grants at
ne, or in any manner: under
explicit declaration the
h article is to be under-
s ratified. In the faith of
ch I have commanded to
ch these presents. Signed
hand, sealed with my se-
eal, and countersigned by
derwritten my Secretary
patch of State.
n at Madrid, the twenty-
of October, one thousand
undred and twenty.

d,] FERNANDO.
Countersigned,]
ISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."

quedado y quedan enteramente anuladas è invalidadas; sin que los tres individuos referidos, ni los que de estos tengan titulo ó causa, puedan aprovecharse de dichas concesiones en tiempo ni manera alguna: bajo cuya explicita declaracion se ha de entender ratificado el referido articulo 8°. En fé de todo lo cual mandé despachar la presente firmada de mi mano, sellada con mi sello secreto, y refrendada por el infrascripto mi Secretario del Despacho de Estado. Dada en Madrid a veinte y quatro de Octubre de Mil ochocientos veinte.

[Sign.] FERNANDO.
[Refren.]
EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."

whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the nineteenth
the present month, advice and consent to the ratification, on
t of these United States, of the said treaty, in the following
:

"IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 19th, 1821.

solved, Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein,
ne Senate, having examined the Treaty of Amity, Settlement,
mits, between the United States of America and his Catholic
ty, made and concluded on the twenty-second of February, one
nd eight hundred and nineteen, and seen and considered the
ation thereof made by his said Catholic Majesty, on the twenty-
day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, do
t to, and advise the President of the United States to ratify
ne."

whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent of the
of the United States, I have ratified and confirmed the said
, in the words following, viz:
ow, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United
of America, having seen and considered the treaty above re-
together with the ratification of his Catholic Majesty thereof,
pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate
United States, by these presents, accept, ratify, and confirm
d treaty, and every clause and article thereof, as the same are
before set forth.

In faith whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State."

And whereas the said ratifications, on the part of the United States, and of his Catholic Majesty, have been this day duly exchanged, at Washington, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States, and by General Don FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty: Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
[L. S.] hundred and twenty-one, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS

OF

THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR 1820,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c. BELONGING TO THE SAME.

FEBRUARY 26, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I transmit to Congress a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing "an annual return of the Militia of the United States, prepared by the Adjutant and Inspector General, conformably to the Militia Laws on that subject."

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, *February* 24, 1821.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 17th, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose an annual return of the militia of the United States, which has been prepared by the Adjutant and Inspector General, conformably to the militia laws on that subject.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
15th February, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the annual abstract of the returns of the militia of the several states and territories, for the year 1820, with an account of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and ordnance, belonging to each, as far as the returns for that year have been received at this office.

The first section of the act of March 2d, 1803, for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, provides "that it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of the militia, in each state, to make returns of the militia of the state to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January, in each year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the Adjutant Generals of the militia as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns; and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually." The dates of the several returns shew how far the law has been regularly complied with.

I have, for many years, endeavored to keep up a correspondence with the Adjutant Generals of states and territories, and have found them always disposed to discharge their duties. A defect appears to exist in some of the state laws, as the enclosed copies from the Adjutant Generals of Maryland and Delaware will shew.

I have delayed the report to this time, expecting further returns.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Your obedient servant,

D. PARKER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, November 11, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th August last, having been mislaid during my absence from town, has remained so long unanswered. I have now to acknowledge its receipt, as also the forms it covered. It is impossible for me to say when a return of the militia of the state may be expected. I have exerted myself to procure a return ever since my appointment, but have not yet succeeded, nor is it probable that I shall while our militia laws remain so defective.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Adjutant General. M. M.

DANIEL PARKER,
Adjutant and Inspector General,
City of Washington,

SMYRNA, *December* 22, 1820.

SIR: An act of Congress, approved March 2. 1803, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States;" enjoins the duty on the Adjutant Generals of the respective states to make returns of the force of the militia, of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the President of the United States, on or before the first Monday of January, in each year.

In obedience to the above recited act of Congress, I have the honor to inform you that the Legislature of Delaware passed an act at Dover, February 2d, 1816, entitled "An act to repeal military fines for non-attendance on days of parade, and for other purposes," rendering entirely inoperative "an act to establish an uniform militia throughout this state," passed August 10, 1807, and supplements thereto of May 25, 1812, and January 30th, 1813. The consequences naturally flowing from that law have been a total neglect of every appearance of military duty; for, in removing the obligation to muster, on the part of the private, every incentive having a tendency to urge the officer to the performance of his duty, ceases to exist; and if, in addition to these causes, we take into consideration the circumstances of the vacation of almost all of those officers by death, resignation, or the expiration of the term of office; and no new appointments being made by the executive authority, the utter inability of the Ad-

jutant General to comply with the requisition contained in the above act of Congress will appear clear and evident.

The existence of similar difficulties prevents the returns being made with the most distant prospect of correctness, of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition.

All of which I have submitted to his excellency, Jacob Stout, Esq. Governor of this state, who will, most probably, lay the same before the Legislature, at their next session, the ensuing month. If the Legislature choose to remove the difficulties under which I labor, their utmost dispatch would not enable me to comply with the above act of Congress in time for your returns to be made to that honorable body, on the first Monday of February next. Indeed, I am not sanguine in my anticipation of receiving any relief from the state Legislature, and believe that the militia of the Union will continue disorganized and undisciplined until Congress shall interpose their strong arm in support of the militia and its friends, and, by their fostering care, preserve from annihilation those pillars of our national safety.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

W. KENNEDY,

Adjutant General of the Delaware militia.

General D. PARKER.

Adjutant and Inspector General.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE

OF

American and British Vessels

CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BERMUDA, THE BAHAMAS,

And other West India Islands,

DURING THE YEARS 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, & 1820.

MARCH 1, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

1st *March*, 1821.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, relative to the amount of American and British tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and the British West India islands, the Bahamas, and Bermuda, during the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement and letter from the Register of the Treasury.

I remain, with respect,
Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 28, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement exhibiting the number and tonnage of American and British vessels cleared from the ports of the United States for Bermuda, the Bahamas, and West India islands, during the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated on the 20th of December last, as far as returns have been received.

The districts of Marblehead, of Wilmington, Camden, Beaufort, and Plymouth, N. C. of Georgetown, S. C. of Brunswick and St. Mary's, Geo. of Mobile and New Orleans, remain yet to be heard from.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

The hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number and Tonnage of American and British vessels cleared from the ports of the United States for Bermuda, the Bahamas, and the West India Islands, during the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, *and* 1820; *distinguishing, in the latter year, that portion which cleared prior to the* 30*th of September, from that which cleared during the last quarter: prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the* 20*th of December,* 1820

YEARS.	AMERICAN VESSELS.						BRITISH VESSELS.					
	Bermuda.		Bahamas.		West Indies.		Bermuda.		Bahamas.		W. Indies.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1816	76	8,601	17	3,166	1,531	207,389	19	2,613	32	2,388	436	82,194
1817	129	11,441	16	2,416	1,705	223,945	10	1,227	27	1,842	428	69,239
1818	83	9,223	9	1,343	1,646	211,707	9	1,126	22	1,661	355	54,273
1819	303	34,465	12	1,984	1,933	251,423	8	1,018	-	-	4	683
1820	268	25,819	8	1,373	2,147	174,331	2	451	-	-	13	1,285
1st, 2d, & 3d qrs. 1820	229	22,261	8	1,373	1,450	183,133	2	451	-	-	13	1,285
4th quarter „	39	3,558	-	-	697	91,198						
	268	25,819	8	1,373	2,147	174,331	2	451	-	-	13	1,285

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, Feb.* 28, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

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A LIST

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE 16TH CONGRESS

AND

THE DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES,

DESIGNATING THE PLACE WHERE EACH WAS BORN,

So far as the same has been ascertained.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

LIST, &c.

States.	County and State where born.	
W HAMPSHIRE.		
ph Buffum, jr.	Fitchburgh,	Massachusetts.
ah Butler - -	Rockingham,	New Hampshire.
ton Clagett - -	Rockingham,	New Hampshire.
ıur Livermore -	Grafton,	New Hampshire.
iam Plumer, jr. -	Rockingham,	New Hampshire.
ıaniel Upham....6 -	Rockingham,	New Hampshire.
ASSACHUSETTS.		
jamin Adams -	Worcester,	Massachusetts.
uel C. Allen -	Franklin,	Massachusetts.
liam Eustis -	Norfolk,	Massachusetts.
ter Folger, jr. -	Nantucket	Massachusetts.
othy Fuller -	Martha's Vineyard,	Massachusetts.
jamin Gorham -	Middlesex,	Massachusetts.
ɔn Hobart -	Plymouth,	Massachusetts.
ıs Kendall -	Worcester,	Massachusetts.
uel Lathrop -	Hampden,	Massachusetts.
cus Morton -	Bristol,	Massachusetts.
miah Nelson -	Essex,	Massachusetts.
ry Shaw -	Windham,	Vermont.
ıaniel Silsbee....13 -	Essex,	Massachusetts.
RHODE ISLAND.		
uel Eddy -	Providence,	Rhode Island.
ıaniel Hazard....2 -	Newport,	Rhode Island.
CONNECTICUT.		
ry W. Edwards -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
uel A. Foot -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
ıthan O. Mosely -	Middlesex,	Connecticut.
ha Phelps -	Simsbury,	Connecticut.
ı Russ - -	Ipswich,	Massachusetts.
es Stevens - -	Fairfield,	Connecticut.
on Tomlinson....7 -	Fairfield,	Connecticut.

LIST—*Continued.*

States.	County and State where born.	
VERMONT.		
Samuel C. Crafts -	Windham,	Connecticut.
Ezra Meech -	Chittenden,	Vermont.
Rollin C. Mallary -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
Charles Rich - -	Hampshire,	Massachusetts.
Mark Richards -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
William Strong....6 -	Windham,	Connecticut.
NEW YORK.		
Nathaniel Allen -	Dutchess,	New York.
Caleb Baker - -	Providence,	Rhode Island.
Walter Case - -	Dutchess,	New York.
Robert Clark - -	Washington,	New York.
Jacob H. De Witt -	Ulster,	New York.
John D. Dickinson -	Middlesex,	Connecticut.
John Fay - -	Worcester,	Massachusetts.
Ezra C. Gross - -	Windsor,	Vermont.
William D. Ford -	Providence,	Rhode Island.
James Guyon, jr. -	Richmond,	New York.
Aaron Hackley -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
George Hall - -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
Joseph S. Lyman -	Hampden,	Massachusetts.
Henry Meigs - -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
Robert Monell - -	Columbia,	New York.
Hamanus Peek - -	Albany,	New York.
Nathaniel Pitcher -	Litchfield,	Connecticut.
Jonathan Richmond -	Bristol,	Massachusetts.
Henry R. Storrs -	Middlesex,	Connecticut.
Randall S. Street -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
James Strong - -	Windham,	Connecticut.
John W. Taylor, *Speaker*,	Saratoga,	New York.
Caleb Tompkins -	Westchester,	New York.
Albert H. Tracy -	New London,	Connecticut.
Solomon Van Rensselaer	Rensselaer,	New York.
Peter H. Wendover -	New York,	New York.
Silas Wood....27 -	Suffolk,	New York.
NEW JERSEY.		
Ephraim Bateman -	Cumberland,	New Jersey.
Joseph Bloomfield -	Burlington,	New Jersey.
Charles Kinsey -		
John Linn - -		
Bernard Smith - -	Morris,	New Jersey.
Henry Southard....6 -	Suffolk,	New York.

LIST—*Continued.*

States.	County and State where born.	
NNSYLVANIA.		
Baldwin -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
v Boden -	Carlisle,	Pennsylvania.
n Darlington -	Chester,	Pennsylvania.
) Denison -	Luzerne,	Pennsylvania.
Edwards -	Delaware,	Pennsylvania.
s Forrest -	Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania.
Gross -	Montgomery,	Pennsylvania.
Hemphill -	Delaware,	Pennsylvania.
Hibshman -	Lancaster,	Pennsylvania.
Udree -	Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania.
Hostetter -	York,	Pennsylvania.
n P. Maclay -	Northumberland,	Pennsylvania.
s G. M'Culloch -	Franklin,	Pennsylvania.
Marchand -	Westmoreland,	Pennsylvania.
Moore -	Washington,	Pennsylvania.
lurray -	Lancaster,	Pennsylvania.
s Patterson -	Lancaster,	Pennsylvania.
Philson -	Donegal,	Ireland.
s J. Rogers -	Waterford, Came to this country at 3 years of age.	Ireland.
ergeant -	Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania.
an Tarr -	Baltimore,	Maryland.
M. Wallace -	Dauphin,	Pennsylvania.
Moore....23 -	Cumberland,	New Jersey.
DELAWARE.		
d Hall - -	Middlesex,	Massachusetts.
M'Lane,...2 -	Kent,	Delaware.
MARYLAND.		
nson Archer -	Harford,	Maryland.
s Bayly -	Somerset,	Maryland.
s Culbreth -	Kent,	Delaware.
Kent -	Calvert.	Maryland.
Little -	Petersburgh,	Pennsylvania.
el Neale -	St. Mary's,	Maryland.
l Ringgold -		
l Smith -	Carlisle,	Pennsylvania.
R. Warfield....9 -	Anne Arundell,	Maryland.

LIST—*Continued.*

States.	County and State where born.	
VIRGINIA.		
Mark Alexander - -	Mecklenburg,	Virginia.
William S. Archer -		
Wm. Lee Ball - -	Lancaster,	Virginia.
Philip P. Barbour -		
William A. Burwell -		
John Floyd - -		
Robert S. Garnett -	Essex,	Virginia.
John C. Gray - -	Southampton,	Virginia.
Edward B. Jackson -	Harrison,	Virginia.
James Jones - -	Amelia,	Virginia.
William M'Coy - -	Augusta,	Virginia.
Charles F. Mercer -	Spotsylvania,	Virginia.
Thomas L. Moore -	Jefferson,	Virginia.
Hugh Nelson - -		
Thomas Newton - -		
Severn E. Parker -	Northampton,	Virginia.
John Randolph - -		
Ballard Smith - -		
Alexander Smyth - -		
Thomas Van Swearingen	Jefferson,	Virginia.
George Tucker - -		
John Tyler - -		
Jared Williams...-23 -	Montgomery,	Maryland.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
William S. Blackledge -	Pitt,	North Carolina.
Hutchins G. Burton -		
John Culpepper - -	Anzin,	North Carolina.
William Davidson -	Mecklenburg,	North Carolina.
Weldon N. Edwards -	Northampton,	North Carolina.
Charles Fisher - -	Rowan,	North Carolina.
Thomas H. Hall - -	Edgcombe,	North Carolina.
Charles Hooks - -	Bertee,	North Carolina.
Lemuel Sawyer - -		
Thomas Settle - -	Rockingham,	North Carolina.
James S. Smith - -	Orange,	North Carolina.
Felix Walker - -	Hampshire,	Virginia.
Lewis Williams....13 -	Surry,	North Carolina.

LIST—*Continued.*

States.	County and State where born.	
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Joseph Brevard - -	Iredell,	North Carolina.
Elias Earle - -	Frederick,	Virginia.
James Erwin - -		
William Lowndes -	Charleston,	South Carolina.
John M'Creary - -	Chester,	South Carolina.
James Overstreet - -	Barnwell,	South Carolina.
Charles Pinckney -	Charleston,	South Carolina.
Eldred Simkins - -	Edgefield	South Carolina.
Starling Tucker....9 -	Halifax,	North Carolina.
GEORGIA.		
Joel Abbot - -	Fairfield,	Connecticut.
Thomas W. Cobb - -	Buckingham,	Virginia.
Joel Crawford - -	Columbia,	Georgia.
John A. Cuthbert -	Savannah,	Georgia.
Robert R. Reid - -	Beaufort District,	South Carolina.
William Terrell....6 -		
KENTUCKY.		
Richard C. Anderson, Jr.	Jefferson,	Kentucky.
William Brown - -	Frederick,	Virginia.
Henry Clay - -		
Benjamin Hardin - -	Westmoreland,	Pennsylvania.
Francis Johnson - -	Caroline,	Virginia.
Alney M'Lean - -	Burke,	North Carolina.
Thomas Metcalf - -	Fauquier,	Virginia.
Thomas Montgomery -	Nelson,	Virginia.
George Robertson -	Mercer,	Kentucky.
David Trimble....10 -	Frederick,	Virginia.
TENNESSEE.		
Robert Allen - -	Augusta,	Virginia.
Henry H. Bryan - -	Martin,	North Carolina.
Newton Cannon - -	Guilford,	North Carolina.
John Cocke - -	Brunswick,	Virginia.
Francis Jones - -		
John Rhea - -		

LIST—*Continued.*

States.	County and State where born.	
OHIO.		
Philemon Beecher -	New Haven,	Connecticut.
Henry Brush - -	Dutchess,	New York.
John W. Campbell -	Augusta,	Virginia.
Samuel Herrick - -	Dutchess,	New York.
Thomas R. Ross - -	Chester,	Pennsylvania.
John Sloan....6 - -	York,	Pennsylvania.
LOUISIANA.		
Thomas Butler - -	Carlisle,	Pennsylvania.
INDIANA.		
William Hendricks -	Westmoreland,	Pennsylvania.
MISSISSIPPI.		
Christopher Rankin -	Washington,	Pennsylvania.
ILLINOIS.		
Daniel P. Cook - -	Scott,	Kentucky.
ALABAMA.		
John Crowell - -	Halifax,	North Carolina.
MAINE.		
Joshua Cushman - -	Plymouth,	Massachusetts.
Mark Langdon Hill -	York,	Maine.
Joseph Dane - -	Essex,	Massachusetts.
Martin Kinsley - -	Bridgewater,	Massachusetts.
Enoch Lincoln - -	Worcester,	Massachusetts.
James Parker - -	Suffolk,	Massachusetts.
Ezekiel Whitman....7 -	Plymouth,	Massachusetts.

Delegates from Territories.

MISSOURI.		
John Scott - -	Queen Ann,	Maryland.
MICHIGAN.		
Solomon Sibley - -	Worcester,	Massachusetts.
ARKANSAS.		
James Woodson Bates -	Goochland,	Virginia.

Philem
Henry
John
Samue
Thom
John S

Thom

Willia

Christ

Danie

John

Joshu
Mark
Josepl
Marti
Enoch
James
Ezeki

John

Solom

James

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LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

TWO STATEMENTS OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

IMPORTED IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS;

TOGETHER

With an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of Oct. 1818, to the 30th Sept. 1819.

(Rendered in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 29th May, 1798.)

JANUARY 23, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
22d January, 1821.

SIR: In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and Foreign Vessels; together with an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1818, to 30th of September, 1819.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. THE SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th day of September, 1819.

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

FROM	Value of Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.				
	At 7 1-2 per ct.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Russia	26	120,153	9,903	67	3,424
Sweden	-	12,182	264	863	41
Denmark and Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	100,381	393,000	141,477	36,413	24,418
England, Man, and Berwick	830,972	5,481,547	5,681,311	15,175,591	958,194
Scotland,	1,061	252,142	36,424	1,074,486	7,143
Ireland	242	819,063	15,829	21,723	10,841
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-
Gibralter	3,580	74,395	2,719	4,908	5,244
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	247,576	863,643	147,828	65,914	22,435
French European ports on the Atlantic	481,483	2,419,550	220,827	273,297	525,540
do do Mediterranean	2,378	68,907	2,528	1,215	39,020
Spanish do Atlantic	12	82,315	2,630	189	2,468
do do Mediterranean	3,256	14,490	66	28	10,658
Portugal	4,760	25,574	653	2,497	10,254
Fayal, and the other Azores	540	12,985	4,319	3,043	3,534
Italy	54,729	221,021	5,567	2,127	229,370
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	13,259	42,470	4,057	95	11,076
TOTAL,	1,744,355	10,903,437	6,276,402	16,662,456	1,863,660

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Duck.			Sheetings.		Wines.
	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.
	Pieces.			Pieces.		Gallons.
Russia	30,141	26,265		17,658	676	
Sweden	143	59		22		
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	114		1,226			30
England, Man and Berwick	506	90	77			3,721
Scotland						22
Ireland						
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.						
Gibraltar						103
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	769	205				317
French European ports on the Atlantic	5		6			167
do do Mediterranean						
Spanish do Atlantic						301
do do Mediterranean						
Portugal				200	104	
Fayal, and the other Azores	168	330		442		2,524
Italy						
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic						
TOTAL,	31,846	26,949	1,309	18,322	780	7,185

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Wines.					
	Burgundy, &c.	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Tenneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other in casks.
	galls.	*galls.*	*galls.*	*galls.*	*galls.*	*galls.*
Russia						
Sweden	-	-	-	26		
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	51	73	60	73	-	299
England, Man, and Berwick	17	23	122	3,452	11,211	2,793
Scotland	-	-	-	104		
Ireland	-	308	-	639	-	669
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.						
Gibraltar	-	30	305	17,747	380	152,402
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	62	72	-	-	234	62
French European ports on the Atlantic	5,588	30,814	150	3,289	2,448	208,037
do do Mediterranean	33	4,117	-	1,646	-	87,370
Spanish do Atlantic	19	26	19,589	15	-	19,718
do do Mediterranean	-	9	-	176	-	186,198
Portugal	2	-	-	37,352	-	35
Fayal, and the other Azores	-	-	-	-	2,384	
Italy	-	48	-	52,883	2,111	66,281
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-	-	-	10,214	-	9,265
TOTAL,	5,772	35,520	20,226	127,616	18,768	733,129

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Spirits.		Molasses.	Beer, Ale and, Porter.		Oil.
	From grain.	From other materials.		In bottles.	In casks.	Sperma-ceti.
	galls.	*galls.*	*galls.*	*galls.*	*galls.*	*galls.*
Russia						
Sweden	-	-	-	48		
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	637,503	12,944				
England, Man, and Berwick	21,202	53,134	-	156,854	19,104	
Scotland	-	10,280	-	3,195	196	
Ireland	2,492	6,405	142	-	955	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.						
Gibraltar	1,125	18,392		134		
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	5,262	3	-			
French European ports on the Atlantic	2,697	902,780				
do do Mediterranean	-	66,09:				
Spanish do Atlantic	8,371	8,024				
do do Mediterranean	-	4,566				
Portugal	5,789	206				
Fayal, and the other Azores	-	-		1,241		
Italy	-	55,123				
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-					
TOTAL,	684,441	1,137,948	142	161,472	20,255	

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Oil.		Teas.		Coffee.	Cocoa.
	Whale and other fish.	Olive.	Souchong, &c.	Hyson and Y'g Hyson.		
	Gallons.		Pounds.			
Russia	-	-	1	1		
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	-	-	418	39	483	
England, Man, and Berwick	-	6,772				
Scotland						
Ireland						
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.						
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	4			
French European ports on the Atlantic	61	393	-	2,350		
do do Mediterranean	-	23				
Spanish do Atlantic						
do do Mediterranean	-	316				
Portugal	-	20	20			
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy	-	5,037	-	-	-	7,436
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	3,296	-				
TOTAL,	3,357	12,561	443	2,390	483	7,436

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Chocolate.	Imperial Tea.	Sugar.			
			Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.
	Pounds.					
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	131	8	189	449		
England, Man, and Berwick						
Scotland						
Ireland						
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.						
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	14	-	-	30	654
French European ports on the Atlantic	32					
do do Mediterranean						
Spanish do Atlantic	20					
do do Mediterranean						
Portugal	-	-	442	128	-	29
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy						
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic						
TOTAL,	183	22	631	577	30	683

FROM	Almonds.	Fruits.			
		Currants.	Prunes and Plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars and boxes.
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden - - - - - -					
Denmark and Norway - - - -					
Holland - - - - - -	10,354	-	467		
England, Man, and Berwick - - -	338	35,415	-	16,254	3,511
Scotland - - - - - -					
Ireland - - - - - -					
Guernsey, Jersey, &c. - - - -					
Gibraltar - - - - - -	84,322	479	4,445	48,165	913,014
Hamburg, Bremen, &c. - - - -	-	-	34		
French European ports on the Atlantic - -	85,913	-	264,134	567	2,363
do do Mediterranean - -	42,930	-	4,204	6,718	13,954
Spanish do Atlantic - -	3,642	-	-	-	28,382
do do Mediterranean - -	154,037	-	3,526	40,900	1,097,326
Portugal - - - - - -	19,726	4,718	44	6,186	257
Fayal, and the other Azores - - -					
Italy - - - - - -	90,869	19,996	12,287	101,027	81,366
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic -	27,826	96,277	11,140	1,373	39,332
TOTAL,	519,957	156,885	300,281	216,190	2,179,505

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Fruits.	Candles.		Cheese.	Soap.
	All other Raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or Spermaceti.		
	Pounds.				
Russia	-	165			
Sweden					
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	-	-	-	21,868	
England, Man, and Berwick	2,000	-	22	29,356	13,842
Scotland	-	-	-	69	
Ireland	-	-	-	37	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar	86,500	-	-	55	497
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	269	
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	-	100	10,420	7,651
do do Mediterranean	-	-	-	45	76,040
Spanish do Atlantic					
do do Mediterranean	576,401	56	-	-	5,878
Portugal	-	-	-	530	
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy	211,272	9,906	-	2,783	94,763
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-	-	-	-	82,496
TOTAL,	876,173	10,127	122	65,432	281,167

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Tallow.	Spices.				Snuff.
		Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	
	Pounds.					
Russia	-	639				
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	-	-	6			
England, Man, and Berwick	-	2,177	23,697	2,958	8,854	533
Scotland						
Ireland						
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.						
Gibraltar	-	-	160			
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.						
French European ports on the Atlantic	50,351	-	-	-	-	7
do do Mediterranean						
Spanish do Atlantic						
do do Mediterranean						
Portugal						
Fayal, and the other Azores	-	-	2,035			
Italy	3,344	-	-	-	7,553	
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic						
TOTAL,	53,695	2,816	25,898	2,958	16,407	540

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Cotton.	Gunpowder.	Bristles.	Glue.	Paints. Ochre. Dry.
	Pounds.				
Russia	-	-	104,080		
Sweden					
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	346	1,358	-	116	
England, Man, and Berwick	-	35,961	40,538	6,429	253,764
Scotland	-	6,000			
Ireland	-	-	-	16,583	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	13				
French European ports on the Atlantic	14	2	-	-	28,258
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy					
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic					
TOTAL,	373	46,321	144,618	23,128	282,022

FROM	Paints.			Lead.	
	Ochre. In oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet	Manufactures of lead.
	Pounds.				
Russia					
Sweden	-	196			
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	-	17,636			
England, Man, and Berwick	28,696	1,421,164	140,043	682,830	805,858
Scotland	-	23,674			
Ireland					
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar	-	784			
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	6,247	-	426,864	25
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	454	82	4,499	4
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic	-	-	-	-	84
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal	-	-	-	140	
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy					
Triest, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-	-	-	35,822	
TOTAL,	28,696	1,470,155	140,125	1,150,155	805,971

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Cordage.		Twine, packthread, and seines.	Copper and composition.	
	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.		Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.
	Pounds.				
Russia	84,012	-	19,096	1,161	
Sweden					
Denmark and Norway				-	
Holland	-	376	11,913	1,459	4,797
England, Man, and Berwick	18,790	7,788	309,304	83,897	13,909
Scotland	-	-	4,458		
Ireland					
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	403		
French European ports on the Atlantic	3,051	21,093	1,988		
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic	12,334				
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy	-	-	50		
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic					
TOTAL,	118,187	29,257	347,212	86,517	18,706

FROM	Iron and steel wire.		Iron.		
			Tacks, brads, and sprigs.		
	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	16 oz. per thousand.	Above 16 oz. per thousand.	Nails.
	Pounds.		1,000	Pounds.	
Russia					
Sweden	-	108			
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	-	-	-	-	2,916
England, Man, and Berwick	336,459	14,584	21,566	2,856	499,068
Scotland					
Ireland					
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	2	-	-	2
French European ports on the Atlantic					
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy					
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic					
TOTAL,	336,459	14,694	21,566	2,856	501,986

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Iron.				
	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.	Castings.	Manufactured by rolling.
	Pounds.		Cwt.		
Russia					
Sweden	4,462	-	-	-	495
Denmark and Norway					
Holland					
England, Man, and Berwick	195,461	69,896	1,350	9,888	52,749
Scotland	-	-	3,155	2,296	
Ireland					
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	610	-	24	97
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	9,615	-	90	
do do Mediterranean	-	-	-	1	
Spanish do Atlantic					
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores	-	1,617			
Italy					
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic					
TOTAL.	199,923	81,738	4,505	12,299	53,341

FROM	Iron.		Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.
	Manufactured by hammering.	In sheets, rods, & hoops.			
	Cwt.				
Russia	85,028	2,328	-	81,522	
Sweden	172,485	131	260	190	1,747
Denmark and Norway	3,900	-	-	141	
Holland	1,741	66	1,309		
England, Man, and Berwick	24,386	17,326	6,450	1,037	528
Scotland					
Ireland	6,797				
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	16,865	-	239	69	
French European ports on the Atlantic	520	55	-	-	10
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores	1,154	-	33	498	
Italy	-	-	-	-	14
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-	-	1,073		
TOTAL,	312,876	19,906	9,364	83,457	2,299

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Salt.	Coal.	Fish.		
			Dried.	Pickled.	
				Salmon.	All other.
	Bushels.		Quintals.	Barrels.	
Russia					
Sweden					
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	5,409	5,477	5	-	31
England, Man, and Berwick	964,769	391,730	17	1	12
Scotland	-	88,816	-	-	7
Ireland	88,141	94,507	-	-	2
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	2,625			
Gibraltar	63,787				
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.					
French European ports on the Atlantic	9,894	-	75	-	2
do do Mediterranean	27,973				
Spanish do Atlantic	132,473				
do do Mediterranean	32,005				
Portugal	853,797				
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy	29,884				
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic					
TOTAL,	2,188,132	583,155	97	1	54

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM.	Glass.				Boots.
	Black quart bottles.	Window.			
		8 by 10	10 by 12	Above.	
	Groce.	100 square feet.			Pairs.
Russia	-	-	-	-	4
Sweden	-	12			
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	7	126	4	8	86
England, Man, and Berwick	5,514	2,663	1,382	1,843	252
Scotland	931	120	30	649	1
Ireland	11	3	7	10	31
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar	1				
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	82	693	565	53	10
French European ports on the Atlantic	2,341	646	391	114	118
do do Mediterranean	214	50	-	-	36
Spanish do Atlantic	2				
do do Mediterranean					
Portugal	25				
Fayal, and the other Azores	240	129			
Italy	51	5	48	69	
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-	1			
TOTAL,	9,419	4,448	2,427	2,746	538

Importations from Europe in American Vessels.

FROM	Shoes and Slippers.			Cigars.	Playing cards.
	Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
	Pairs.			1,000	Packs.
Russia	-	62			
Sweden					
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	10	709			
England, Man, and Berwick	865	8,311	2,552	-	3
Scotland	-	14	4		
Ireland	-	116	20		
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.					
Gibraltar	-	320	-	9	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	16	-	6	
French European ports on the Atlantic	1,400	11,370	3,661	-	4,426
do do Mediterranean	139	299	61		
Spanish do Atlantic	218				
do do Mediterranean	-	4			
Portugal	-	-	-	75	
Fayal, and the other Azores	-	5	2		
Italy	-	16			
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	-	1			
TOTAL,	2,632	21,248	6,300	90	4,429

FROM	Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem.				
	At 7½ per cent	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent	At 30 per cent.
	Dollars.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies - - - -	-	25,142	119	42	1,063
British do - - - - -	221,599	736,453	4,813	2,811,852	10,444
French do - - - - -					
Manilla and Phillippine islands - - -	794	16,386	47	145	2,361
Turkey, Levant, &c. - - - -	2,174	54,947	-	13,521	6,279
China - - - - - -	5,791	4,993,650	84,713	1,015,918	35,766
Asia, generally - - - - -	290	10,904	242	37	4
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius - - - -	-	925			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries - -	-	2,236	349	-	61
Madeira - - - - - -	-	7,749	246	-	673
Cape de Verd Islands - - - -	8	3,322	36	-	570
Morocco and Barbary States - - -	222	2,274		-	
Africa, generally - - - -	28	48,859	220	1,575	171
TOTAL,	230,906	5,902,847	90,785	3,843,090	57,392

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Ravens duck.	Brown sheeting.	Wines.		
			Madeira.	All other in casks.	Claret, &c. in bottles.
	Pieces.		Gallons.		
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies	-	-	102		
British do	-	-	46,181	-	54
French do	-	-			
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	-	-	83		
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	7,268	
China	-	-	910	205	8
Asia, generally	-	-			
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	120		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	-	-	-	113	
Madeira	-	-	157,130	2,675	13
Cape de Verd Islands	-	-	203	-	96
Morocco and Barbary States	-	-			
Africa, generally	-	-	8		
TOTAL,	8	-	204,729	10,261	171

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Wines.			Spirits from grain.	Molasses.
	Sherry and St. Lucar,	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.		
	Gallons.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies	-	21	-	264	494
British do	-	-	4,449	-	86,120
French do	-	-	-	-	65
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	-	-	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	
China	-	175			
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	-	-	245,424		
Madeira	227	26	6,045		
Cape de Verd Islands	-	202	1,104		
Morocco and Barbary States	-	-	-	-	
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL,	227	424	257,022	264	86,679

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Teas.				
	Bohea.	Souchong, &c.	Imperial, gunpowder, & .	Hyson and Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin & other green.
	Pounds.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	8	
British do.	-	-	-	2,874	
French do.					
Manilla and Phillippine islands					
Turkey, Levant, &c.					
China	284,842	1,733,961	364,907	2,687,674	2,108,411
Asia, generally					
AFRICA,					
Bourbon and Mauritius					
Teneriffe, and the other Canaries					
Madeira					
Cape de Verd Islands	-	561	-	733	
Morocco and Barbary states					
Africa, generally	-	-	-	150	
TOTAL,	284,842	1,734,522	364,907	2,691,439	2,108,411

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Coffee.	Sugar.			
		Brown.	White.	Candy	Loaf.
	Pounds.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies	3,519,636	1,477,579	-	145	
British do.	386,542	10,930,595	4,363	38	
French do.					
Manilla and Phillippine islands	-	1,138,866	-	85	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	239,670				
China	3,249	3,015,283	7,364	50,530	245
Asia, generally	3,199				
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius	260,904				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries					
Madeira					
Cape de Verd Islands					
Morocco and Barbary states					
Africa, generally	28,966	2,952			
TOTAL,	4,442,166	16,565,275	11,727	50,798	245

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Almonds.	Fruits.			
		Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.	
				In Jars, &c.	Other.
	Pounds.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies					
British do.	58				
French do.					
Manilla and Phillippine islands					
Turkey, Levant, &c.	9,675	-	332,026	25	611,765
China					
Asia, generally	21	-	-	220	17,199
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	6,068	320	60,299	11,781	
Madeira	523	-	30	2,354	
Cape de Verd Islands					
Morocco and Barbary states	15,298				
Africa, generally					
TOTAL,	31,643	320	392,355	14,380	628,964

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Spices.					
	Mace.	Nutmegs	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Cassia.
	Pounds.					
ASIA.						
Dutch East Indies	72	45	-	4,510	922,688	
British do.	-	-	-	3,503	2,382,063	24,005
French do.						
Manilla and Phillippine islands						
Turkey, Levant, &c.						
China	7,294	1,126	16,161	425	-	435,136
Asia, generally						
AFRICA.						
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	134	2,692
Teneriffe and the other Canaries						
Madeira						
Cape de Verd Islands						
Morocco and Barbary states						
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	222	
TOTAL,	7,366	1,171	16,161	8,438	3,305,107	461,833

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Twine, pack thread, and seines.
	Pounds.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies	330				
British do.	1,990	-	467,088	14,581,991	49,273
French do.					
Manilla and Phillippine islands	-	-	14,588	4,980	
Turkey, Levant, &c.					
China					
Asia, generally					
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	46,398	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries					
Madeira					
Cape de Verd Islands					
Morocco and Barbary states	-	-	-	-	702
Africa, generally	-	-	-	147	-
TOTAL,	2,320		481,676	14,633,516	49,975

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Iron.		Hemp.	Allum.	Copperas.
	Rolled.	Hammered.			
	Cwt.				
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies					
British do.	-	-	897	75	20
French do.					
Manilla and Phillippine islands	-	-	-	37	
Turkey, Levant, &c.					
China					
Asia, generally					
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries					
Madeira	-	40	20		
Cape de Verd Islands					
Morocco and Barbary states					
Africa, generally	81	31			
TOTAL,	81	71	917	112	20

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Salt.	Black quart Bottles.	Boots.	Shoes.	
				Silk.	Leather.
	Bushels.	Groce.	Pairs.		
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies	-	-	17	-	136
British do.	-	6	-	96	
French do.	-	-	-	-	
Manilla and Phillippine islands	-	3	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	
China	-	1	-	705	763
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	
AFRICA.					
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	9,176	1	-	-	
Madeira	29,371	50	-	36	
Cape de Verd Islands	179,039	3	-	6	8
Morocco and Barbary states	-	-	-	-	20
Africa, generally	125	-	-	-	-
TOTAL,	217,711	64	17	843	927

Importations from Asia and Africa in American Vessels.

FROM	Cigars.	Olive Oil.	Currants.	Soap.	White and red Lead.	Pig, bar, and sheet Lead.
	M.	Gallons.	Pounds.			
ASIA.						
Dutch East Indies						
British do.	49					
French do.						
Manilla and Phillippine islands	2					
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	3,588	2,115	5,311		
China	-	-	-	-	451	10,439
Asia, generally						
AFRICA.						
Bourbon and Mauritius						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries						
Madeira						
Cape de Verd Islands						
Morocco and Barbary states						
Africa, generally						
TOTAL,	51	3,588	2,115	5,311	451	10,439

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Value of Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.				
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.
	Dollars.				
Swedish West Indies	1,044	3,580	167	1,117	2,611
Danish do	3,271	41,003	2,984	22,141	12,590
Dutch do	1,652	15,129	3,300	1,422	1,744
British do	3,867	32,339	976	724	1,626
do American colonies	9,859	56,919	14,353	13,651	3,678
French West Indies	3,049	35,446	751	1,961	4,028
Floridas	31	4,706	293	1,389	424
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	26,110	28,915	75	35,555	1,228
Spanish West Indies	15,129	176,148	4,480	23,438	30,676
Newfoundland, &c.					
Coast of Brazil	4,731	14,508	859	440	56,673
Hayti	775	47,917	4,003	31,895	18,399
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	692	1,078	23	31,619
TOTAL,	69,518	457,302	33,319	133,756	165,296

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Duck.			Sheetings.		Wines.
	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.
	Pieces.			Pieces.		Gallons.
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	110
Danish do	-	20	-	-	-	1,132
Dutch do	-	-	181	-	-	1,948
British do	-	-	-	-	-	86
do American colonies	-	18	-	14	7	222
French West Indies	-	6	-	-	-	2,342
Floridas	-	-	-	-	-	204
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.						
Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	336
Newfoundland, &c.						
Coast of Brazil	-	184	-	188	-	2
Hayti	1	-	-	35	-	165
Uncertain ports, places, &c.						
TOTAL,	1	228	181	237	7	6,547

Importations from West Indies, American colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Wines.					
	Burgundy, &c.	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other in casks.
	Gallons.					
Swedish West Indies	209	-	2,504	-	-	23,849
Danish do	60	303	1,778	-	6,066	3,013
Dutch do	66	236	1,523	102	472	91
British do	-	-	-	5	-	604
do American colonies	-	39	281	2	486	5,656
French West Indies	-	1,715	2,218	-	-	44,465
Floridas						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.						
Spanish West Indies	-	630	15,139	17	662	3,428
Newfoundland, &c.						
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	351			
Hayti	2	54	-	-	-	1,840
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL,	337	2,977	23,794	126	7,686	82,969

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Spirits.		Molasses.	Beer, Ale and, Porter.		Oil.
	From grain.	From other materials.		In bottles.	In casks.	Whale and other fish.
	Gallons.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -	-	131,085	134,031			
Danish do - - - -	9	1,229,013	119,321			
Dutch do - - - -	-	167,280	845,982			
British do - - - -	-	661,257	344,665			
do American colonies - - -	198	654,216	361,987	141	-	1,375
French West Indies - - - -	-	71,352	2,243,075			
Floridas - - - - -	-	6,712	6,824			
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	107
Spanish West Indies - - - -	3	33,209	5,887,492	13		
Newfoundland, &c. - - - -						
Coast of Brazil - - - - -	317	-	977,632			
Hayti - - - - -	221	515	156,335			
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -						
TOTAL,	748	2,954,639	11,077,344	154	-	1,482

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Oil.	Teas.				Coffee.
	Olive.	Souchong	Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	Hyson and Y'g Hyson	Hyson skin, and other green.	
	Gallons.	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	221	-	14,445
Danish do	370	-	-	136	5	867,913
Dutch do	-	320	189	684	-	237,873
British do	-	-	-	36	-	107,530
do American colonies	1	-	-	13	1	21,896
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	63,861
Floridas	-	-	-	-	-	134,501
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.						
Spanish West Indies	-	-	16	36	20	8,627,366
Newfoundland, &c.						
Coast of Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	480,448
Hayti	-	-	-	234	-	7,616,757
Uncertain ports, places, &c.						
TOTAL,	371	320	205	1,360	26	18,172,590

FROM	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	Sugar.			
			Brown.	White.	Loaf.	Other refined.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -	4,478	-	1,649,628	1,789		
Danish do - - - - -	4,361	92	13,819,432	22,660	50	
Dutch do - - - - -	52,790	109	2,278,931	854		
British do - - - - -	1,133	-	2,260,765			
do American colonies - - -	7,279	67	407,680	79	1,129	580
Newfoundland, &c. - - - -						
French West Indies - - - -	74,122	-	904,765	180		
Floridas - - - - -	-	-	2,505	41,226		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -	-					
Spanish West Indies - - - -	619,721	3,613	26,875,912	3,662,828	-	61
Coast of Brazil - - - - -	103,896	-	3,078,739	132,219		
Hayti - - - - - -	121,671	51	742,532			
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -	-	-	1,237			
TOTAL,	989,451	3932	52,022,126	3,861,835	1,179	641

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Almonds.	Fruits.				
		Currants.	Prunes and Plums.	Figs.	Raisins.	
					In jars.	All other.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies	12	-	-	-	64,513	9,680
Danish do	-	-	-	-	2,205	
Dutch do	-	-	-	-	4,480	
British do						
do American colonies	982	84	86	453	467	100
Newfoundland, &c.						
French West Indies	-	-	428	-	2,397	
Floridas						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.						
Spanish West Indies	37,913	-	-	7,095	1,354	25
Coast of Brazil						
Hayti	-	-	-	174		
Uncertain ports, places, &c.						
TOTAL,	38,907	84	514	7,722	75,416	9,805

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Candles.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Spices.
	Tallow.	Wax or Spermaceti.				Mace.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -	-	-	-	9,070	984	
Danish do - - - - -	8,114	-	-	8,197	28,162	144
Dutch do - - - - -	-	-	3,187	-	100	
British do - - - - -						
do American colonies - - -	100	75	202	155		
Newfoundland, &c. - - - -						
French West Indies - - - -						
Floridas - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -						
Spanish West Indies - - - -	309	182	6	36,773	85,750	
Coast of Brazil - - - - -	-	-	-	3,967	1,476	
Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	-	10		
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -						
TOTAL,	8,523	257	3,395	58,172	116,472	144

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Spices.					
	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -						
Danish do. - - - - -	-	-	808	-	-	529
Dutch do. - - - - -	-	-	2,475			
British do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,145	
do. American colonies - - -	3	3	2	233	104,139	
Newfoundland - - - - -						
French West Indies - - - -	-	-	2,215			
Floridas - - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -	-	358				
Spanish West Indies - - - -	-	4,123	-	-	17,308	56
Coast of Brazil - - - - -	-	-	69	1,172		
Hayti - - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -						
TOTAL,	3	4,484	5,560	1,405	129,592	585

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gunpowder.
	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies					
Danish do.	-	19	8,212		
Dutch do.	-	32	9,233		
British do.	-	-	-	5,758	
do. American colonies	-	10	12	5,758	1,234
Newfoundland					
French West Indies					
Floridas	-	-	-	115,308	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	12,216	17,214	
Spanish West Indies	30	1,227	4,422	100,463	
Coast of Brazil	-	-	-	60,427	
Hayti	-	-	-	32,818	
Uncertain ports, places, &c.					
TOTAL,	30	1,288	34,095	337,746	1,234

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Bristles.	Glue.	Ochre.		Paints.	
			Dry.	In Oil.	White and red Lead.	Whiting & Paris white.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies						
Danish do.	-	-	-	-	2,093	
Dutch do.	108					
British do.						
do. American colonies	-	91	7,822	49	1,587	412
Newfoundland						
French West Indies						
Floridas						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	306	-	254		
Spanish West Indies	-	-	750			
Coast of Brazil						
Hayti						
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	424			
TOTAL,	108	397	8,996	303	3,680	412

FROM	Lead.		Cordage.		
	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufactures of	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.
	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies	10,436				
Danish do.	3,722	-	-	-	788
Dutch do.	10,435				
British do.	3,750	337			
do. American colonies	1,363	2,240	81	114	1,662
Newfoundland					
French West Indies					
Floridas					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	2,224	
Spanish West Indies	2,551				
Coast of Brazil	-	-	13,056		
Hayti					
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	203
TOTAL,	32,257	2,577	13,137	2,338	2,653

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Copper Nails and Spikes.	Iron and steel wire.		Iron.		
		Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	416
Danish do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,854	
Dutch do. - - - - -	605	-	-	-	-	585
British do. - - - - -	-	-	-	57	12	1,344
do American colonies - - -	-	344	300	11,711	323	2,800
Newfoundland - - - - -						
French West Indies - - - -						
Floridas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -						
Spanish West Indies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	12,247
Coast of Brazil - - - - -						
Hayti - - - - -	-	-	-	1,897		
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -						
TOTAL,	605	344	300	13,665	6,189	17,395

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Iron.					Steel.
	In pigs.	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		Sheet, rod, and hoop.	
			Rolled.	Hammered.		
	Cwt.					
Swedish West Indies	-	-	198	1,625		
Danish do.	-	-				
Dutch do.	-	-	-	144		
British do.	-	-	15	25	1	3
do. American colonies	-	802	627	901	131	105
Newfoundland	-	-				
French West Indies	-	-				
Floridas	-	-				
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-				
Spanish West Indies	-	2	-	170	176	90
Coast of Brazil	61					
Hayti	-	242				
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	10	
TOTAL,	61	546	840	2,865	318	198

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Hemp.	Copperas.	Salt.	Coal.	Fish. Dried.
	Cwt.		Bushels.		Quintals.
Swedish West Indies	-	-	2,540		
Danish do.	-	-	5,067		
Dutch do.	-	-	21,228		
British do.	-	-	896,284		
do. American colonies	-	4	207,572	106,111	898
Newfoundland					
French West Indies					
Floridas					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.					
Spanish West Indies	5	-	5,074	-	1
Coast of Brazil					
Hayti	-	-	21,141	4,263	
Uncertain ports, places, &c.					
TOTAL,	5	4	1,158,906	110,374	899

FROM.	Pickled Fish.			Glass.		
	Salmon.	Mackarel.	All other.	Black quart bottles.	Window.	
					8 by 10	10 by 12
	Barrels.			Groce.	100 square feet.	
Swedish West Indies	-	1	-	2		
Danish do.	-	-	-	23		
Dutch do.	-	-	3	25		
British do.	-	-	-			
do. American colonies	1,457	6,818	252	240	25	3
Newfoundland	-	-	-			
French West Indies	-	-	-	46	8	
Floridas	-	-	-			
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-			
Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	20		
Coast of Brazil	-	-	-			
Hayti	2	-	-	3		
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	12		
TOTAL,	1,459	6,819	255	371	33	3

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in American Vessels.

FROM	Boots.	Shoes.			Cigars.	Playing cards.
		Silk.	Leather.	For Children.		
	Pairs.				1,000	Packs.
Swedish West Indies	-	-	72	-	8	
Danish do.	-	-	6	6	245	
Dutch do.	43	-	313	70	95	
British do.						
do. American colonies	108	22	95	30	-	174
Newfoundland						
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	48	
Floridas	-	2	-	-	59	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	6	
Spanish West Indies	2	8	54	54	12,059	
Coast of Brazil	-	13	-	-	5	
Hayti	245	-	64	60	161	
Uncertain ports, places, &c.						
TOTAL,	398	45	604	220	12,686	174

commencing the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th day of September, 1819.

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

FROM	Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem.				
	At 7½ per cent	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent	At 30 per cent.
	Dollars.				
Russia	-	17	-	-	29
Sweden	-	911	501	2	224
Denmark and Norway	-	20	-	-	13
Holland	10,668	27,967	10,354	686	2,054
England, Man, and Berwick	35,862	479,096	828,723	970,532	178,136
Scotland	1,701	293,933	178,345	327,109	8,435
Ireland	-	260,958	14,323	16,747	13,314
Gibraltar	-	449	-	-	165
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	81,600	544,111	106,589	10,534	21,208
French European ports on the Atlantic	86,673	291,234	74,253	92,050	134,809
do do Mediterranean	2,610	7,890	1,623	1,053	12,679
Spanish do Atlantic					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores	-	1,331	-	-	13
Italy	5,586	12,456	-	1,345	44,708
TOTAL,	224,700	1,920,373	1,214,711	1,420,058	415,787

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Duck.			Brown sheeting.	Wines.	
	Russia.	Ravens	Holland.		Madeira.	Burgundy Champaign, &c
	Pieces.				Gallons.	
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	-	12	56	-	-	54
England, Man, and Berwick	-	150	-	20		
Scotland						
Ireland						
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	228	25	53	-	213	45
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	1,479
do do Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	37	
Spanish do Atlantic						
Portugal						
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	228	187	109	20	250	1,578

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Wines.					Spirits.
	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Sherry and St. Lucar	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other in casks	From grain.
	Gallons.					
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	218	-	-	-	112	70,629
England, Man, and Berwick	-	-	-	-	94	
Scotland						
Ireland						
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	2,255	2	31	4,220	2,181	11,461
French European ports on the Atlantic	6,805	-	-	-	97,232	2,684
do do Mediterranean	1,706	-	25	-	42,189	
Spanish do Atlantic	-	-	-	-	57	
Portugal						
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	10,984	2	56	4,220	141,865	84,774

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Spirits.	Beer, Ale, and Porter.		Olive oil.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
	From other materials than grain.	In bottles.	In casks.			
	Gallons.				Pounds.	
Russia						
Sweden	-	308				
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	3,782					
England, Man, and Berwick	526	49,486	4,091			
Scotland	111	12,196	85			
Ireland	399					
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.						
French European ports on the Atlantic	46,779	295	650	430		
do do Mediterranean	1,486					
Spanish do Atlantic	4,380	-	-	-	850	143
Portugal						
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	57,463	62,285	4,826	430	850	143

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Sugar candy.	Almonds.	Fruits.			
			Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins in Jars, &c.
	Pounds.					
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	-	-	-	538		
England, Man, and Berwick						
Scotland						
Ireland						
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	2,362
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	175	-	-	2,522		
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	38,954	-	30,059	4,646	54,401
do do Mediterranean	-	11,964	4,045	638	291	2,186
Spanish do Atlantic						
Portugal						
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	175	50,918	4,045	33,757	4,937	58,949

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Tallow candles.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Mace.	Nutmegs.
	Pounds.					
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	-	9,579				
England, Man, and Berwick	-	12,182	104	-	99	2,131
Scotland	-	292				
Ireland						
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	1,642	-	7,931		
French European ports on the Atlantic	1,226	18,721	1,951	224		
do do Mediterranean	328	6,969	5,000			
Spanish do Atlantic						
Portugal						
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy	-	224	6,540			
TOTAL,	1,554	49,609	13,595	8,155	99	2,131

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Snuff.	Cotton.	Gunpowder	Glue.	Paints.	
					Ochre.	
					Dry.	In oil.
	Pounds.					
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland						
England, Man, and Berwick	-	-	22,150	2,737	75,706	18,159
Scotland						
Ireland	-	-	-	23,397		
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	4	-	25			
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	-	5	538	28,486	63
do do Mediterranean						
Spanish do Atlantic						
Portugal	-	15,791				
Fayal, and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	4	15,791	22,180	26,672	104,192	18,222

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Paints.		Pig, bar, and sheet lead.	Manufactures of lead.	Cordage.
	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.			Cables and tarred.
	Pounds.				
Russia					
Sweden	-	-	800		
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	25,667				
England, Man, and Berwick	439,274	20,843	84,515	138,801	95,004
Scotland	101,440	-	31,976	46,770	
Ireland	-	-	-	560	
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	105	7,090
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	11,508
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
Portugal					
Fayal and the other Azores					
Italy					
TOTAL,	566,381	20,843	117,291	186,236	113,602

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Cordage.		Copper nails and spikes.	Iron and steel wire.	
	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack thread, and seines.		Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.
	Pounds.				
Russia					
Sweden					
Denmark and Norway					
Holland					
England, Man, and Berwick	3,288	30,631	3,422	11,433	619
Scotland	2,717	26,558			
Ireland					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	369			
French European ports on the Atlantic	7,516	2,106			
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
Portugal					
Fayal, and the other Azores					
Italy					
TOTAL,	13,521	59,664	3,422	11,433	619

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Iron.				
	Tacks, brads, and sprigs		Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.
	16 ounces per 1,000.	Above 16 oz. per 1,000.			
	Pounds.				
Russia					
Sweden	-	-	-	10,020	
Denmark and Norway					
Holland	-	-	1,114		
England, Man, and Berwick	460	200	140,785	64,598	161,215
Scotland	-	-	572	-	4,268
Ireland					
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	2,618
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	-	5,570	-	12,472
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
Portugal					
Fayal and the other Azores					
Italy					
TOTAL,	460	200	148,041	74,618	180,573

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Iron.				
	In pigs.	Castings.	Rolled.	Hammered.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.
	Cwt.				
Russia	-	-	1,206		
Sweden	-	-	8,599	22,632	
Denmark and Norway	-	-	-	107	
Holland	-	-	-	385	
England, Man, and Berwick	213	5,795	6,199	2,438	2,873
Scotland	3,263	4,486			
Ireland	-	2			
Gibraltar					
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	629	545	
French European ports on the Atlantic	-	307			
do do Mediterranean					
Spanish do Atlantic					
Portugal					
Fayal and the other Azores					
Italy					
TOTAL,	3,476	10,590	16,633	26,107	2,873

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Salt.	Coal.	Fish Dried.
	Cwt.			Bushels.		Quintal.
Russia	-	1,182				
Sweden	80					
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	71	-	-	2,622		
England, Man, and Berwick	714	-	387	250,505	163.097	
Scotland	-	-	-	7,592	57,554	39
Ireland	-	-	-	16,682	14,610	
Gibraltar	-	-	-	2,214		
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	512	1,687				
French European ports on the Atlantic	78					
do do Mediterranean	-	-	-	1,916		
Spanish do Atlantic						
Portugal	-	-	-	9,974		
Fayal and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	1,455	2,869	387	291,505	235,261	39

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Fish.		Glass			
	Pickled.		Black quart bottles.	Window.		
	Mackerel.	All other.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above.
	Barrels.		Groce.	100 square feet.		
Russia						
Sweden	-	-	-	83	59	
Denmark and Norway						
Holland	-	-	26			
England, Man, and Berwick	-	-	4,169	389	183	1,349
Scotland	-	70	1,516	68	49	13
Ireland	-	33				
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	599	267	300	1,022
French European ports on the Atlantic	46	-	1,073	764	904	110
do do Mediterranean	-	-	68			
Spanish do Atlantic						
Portugal						
Fayal and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	46	103	7,451	1,571	1,495	2,494

Importations from Europe in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Boots.	Shoes, &c.			Cigars.	Playing Cards.
		Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
	Pairs.				1,000.	Packs.
Russia						
Sweden						
Denmark and Norway						
Holland						
England, Man, and Berwick	203	12	2,872	37		
Scotland	2	-	40	12		
Ireland	30	-	306	42		
Gibraltar						
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	19	-	420	230	127	
French European ports on the Atlantic	501	986	18,803	5,017	5	1,164
do. do. Mediterranean	11	-	372	292		
Spanish do. Atlantic						
Portugal						
Fayal and the other Azores						
Italy						
TOTAL,	766	998	22,813	5,630	132	1,164

Importations from Asia and Africa in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem.			Wines.	Spirits from other materials than grain.	Beer, &c. in bottles.	Brown Sugar.	Manufactured Tobacco, other than snuff, &c.	Indigo.
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	Sherry and St. Lucar.					
	Dollars.			Gallons.			Pounds.		
ASIA.									
British East Indies -	19,646	8,751	546	1,277	-	-	88,301	14	230
AFRICA.									
Madeira - -	-	74	-	-	3,215	625	37,316		
TOTAL,	19,646	8,825	546	1,277	3,215	625	125,617	14	230

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem.				
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.
	Dollars.				
Swedish West Indies	-	142	7	-	15
Danish do.	-	2,305	7	473	1,348
Dutch do.	-	620	-	-	57
British do.	-	5,130	219	-	1,005
do. American colonies	3,095	9,847	6,657	12,946	3,030
French West Indies	1,037	9,204	3,864	3,956	10,600
Floridas	4	652	136	684	44
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	8,456	2,182	-	62	1,194
Spanish West Indies, &c.	415	11,665	3	7,308	1,324
Coast of Brazil	-	1,292	3	-	29
Hayti	-	8,056	827	133	181
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	48,046	4,365	2,019	5,703	768
TOTAL,	61,053	55,460	13,742	31,265	19,595

FROM	White Sheetings.	Wines.				
		Madeira.	Claret, &c. in casks.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other in casks.
	Pieces.	Gallons.				
Swedish West Indies - - - -						
Danish do. - - - - -	-	-	25	241		
Dutch do. - - - - -						
British do. - - - - -	-	-	690			
do. American colonies - - -	11	155	-	424	146	
French West Indies - - - -	-	4	2,782	-	-	46,035
Floridas - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -						
Spanish West Indies - - - -	-	-	139			
Coast of Brazil - - - - -						
Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	133
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	12,627
TOTAL,	11	159	3,636	665	146	58,795

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Spirits.		Molasses.	Beer in casks.	Oil.	
	From grain.	From other materials.			Whale and other fish.	Olive.
	Gallons.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -						
Danish do - - - -	-	2,834	5,373			
Dutch do - - - -	-	3,557	994			
British do - - - -	-	39,440	14,881			
do American colonies - - -	129	1,968	2,135	-	-	3
French West Indies - - - -	-	1,675	144,902	131		
Floridas - - - - - -	-	65				
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	59	
Spanish West Indies, &c. - - - -	-	11,462	45,399			
Coast of Brazil - - - - -	-	-	51,710			
Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	715			
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -	-	1,189				
TOTAL,	129	62,190	266,109	131	59	3

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Teas.		Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.
	Hyson and Young Hyson	Hyson skin, and other green.			
	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies - - - -					
Danish do - - - - -	-	-	252		
Dutch do - - - - -	-	-	10,246		
British do - - - - -	-		92,109		
do American colonies - - -	64	133	-	-	50
French West Indies - - - -	-	-	85	-	52
Floridas - - - - -	-	-	21,417		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -	-				
Spanish West Indies, &c. - - - -	-	-	199,721	77,088	
Coast of Brazil - - - - -	-	-	447		
Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	256,064	4,312	88
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -	-	-	-	825	
TOTAL,	64	133	580,341	82,225	190

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Sugar.			Almonds.	Raisins.	
	Brown.	White.	Loaf.		In jars, &c.	All other.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies	234					
Danish do	87,105					
Dutch do	489					
British do	119,201					
do American colonies	-	-	58	-	112	
French West Indies	168,470					
Floridas	-	7,072				
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.						
Spanish West Indies, &c.	497,989	212,284				
Coast of Brazil	208,062	2,129				
Hayti						
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	25	-	-	1,637	-	366
TOTAL,	1,081,575	221,485	58	1,637	112	366

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Cinnamon.	Pepper.	Pimento.
	Pounds.					
Swedish West Indies - - - -						
Danish do - - - - -						
Dutch do - - - - -						
British do - - - - -	20	-	-	-	-	120,093
do American colonies - - -	88	550				
French West Indies - - - -	-	-	28,883			
Floridas - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - -	-	3,353	3,650	-	-	18,808
Spanish West Indies, &c. - - - -	21					
Coast of Brazil - - - - -						
Hayti - - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - -	-	2,174	-	4	20	20
TOTAL,	129	6,077	32,533	4	20	138,921

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Tobacco manufactured other than snuff, &c.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gunpowder.
	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	50	56
Danish do					
Dutch do	-	-	205		
British do	-	-	636		
do American colonies	1,343	-	-	-	5,250
French West Indies	-	-	99	5,652	
Floridas					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	2,546		
Spanish West Indies, &c.	-	54,246	-	11,077	707
Coast of Brazil					
Hayti	-	-	10		
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	28		
TOTAL,	1,343	54,246	3,524	16,779	6,013

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Paints.			Lead.	
	Ochre in Oil.	White and red Lead.	Whiting and Paris White.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufactures of Lead.
	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies	-	-	235	200	
Danish do					
Dutch do					
British do	-	-	-	-	682
do American colonies	4	29	-	-	4,325
French West Indies					
Floridas					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.					
Spanish West Indies, &c.					
Coast of Brazil,					
Hayti					
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	5,538	16,405
TOTAL,	4	29	235	5,738	21,412

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Cordage.		Iron.		
	Cables and tarred.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.
	Pounds.				
Swedish West Indies					
Danish do.					
Dutch do.					
British do.	-	-	-	-	1,799
do. American colonies	-	211	1,201		
French West Indies					
Floridas					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.					
Spanish West Indies	498				
Coast of Brazil					
Hayti					
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	5,932	200	75	7,803	
TOTAL,	6,430	411	1,276	7,803	1,799

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Iron.					Steel.
	In pigs.	Castings.	Rolled.	Hammered.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	
	Cwt.					
Swedish West Indies						
Danish do.						
Dutch do.						
British do.	-	-	-	-	-	7
do. American colonies	-	-	-	59	5	5
French West Indies	74	159				
Floridas	-	5				
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	175			
Spanish West Indies	-	-	55			
Coast of Brazil						
Hayti						
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	46	104	-	-	16
TOTAL,	74	210	334	59	5	28

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Salt.	Coal.	Fish.		Black quart bottles.	Window glass 8 by 10.
			Dried.	Salmon.		
	Bushels.		Quintals.	Barrels.	Groce.	100 sq. feet.
Swedish West Indies	1,755					
Danish do.	-	-	-	-	1	
Dutch do.						
British do.	11,341	-	-	-	30	
do. American colonies	-	3,150	-	7	-	4
French West Indies	-	384	-	-	89	
Floridas						
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.						
Spanish West Indies	5,502	-	-	-	5	
Coast of Brazil						
Hayti						
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	273	2	-	99	
TOTAL,	18,598	3,807	2	7	224	4

Importations from West Indies, American Colonies, &c. in Foreign Vessels.

FROM	Shoes and slippers.			Cigars.	Playing cards.
	Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
	Pairs.			1,000	Packs.
Swedish West Indies					
Danish do.					
Dutch do.	-	-	-	28	
British do.					
do. American colonies	-	270	16	-	24
French West Indies	13	75	-	-	84
Floridas					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	10	
Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	362	
Coast of Brazil					
Hayti	-	-	-	10	
Uncertain ports, places, &c.					
TOTAL,	13	345	16	405	108

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***GENERAL AGGREGATE** of importations from each nation and its dependencies in American and Foreign Vessels, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th day of September, 1819.*

FROM	Value of Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.				
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.
	Dollars.				
Russia	26	120,170	9,903	67	3,453
Sweden and dependencies	1,044	16,815	939	1,982	2,891
Denmark do	3,271	43,328	2,991	22,614	13,951
Holland do	112,701	461,858	155,250	38,563	29,336
Great Britain do	1,131,484	8,511,022	6,785,238	20,430,269	1,201,255
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	329,176	1,407,754	254,417	76,448	43,636
France and dependencies	577,230	2,838,156	303,846	373,532	726,676
Spain do	54,207	339,695	8,079	68,794	50,438
Portugal do	10,039	66,835	6,116	5,980	71,746
Italy	60,315	233,477	5,567	3,472	274,078
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	2,174	54,947	-	13,521	6,279
China	5,791	4,998,650	84,713	1,015,918	35,766
All other countries	62,620	165,437	12,446	39,461	62,218
TOTAL,	2,350,078	19,248,244	7,629,905	22,090,621	2,521,723

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Duck.			Russia sheeting.	
	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown	White.
	Pieces.				
Russia - - - - - -	30,141	26,265	-	17,658	676
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	143	59	-	22	
Denmark do - - - -	-	20			
Holland do - - - -	114	12	1,463		
Great Britain do - - - -	506	258	77	34	18
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	997	230	53		
France and dependencies - - - -	5	6	6		
Spain do - - - -					
Portugal do - - - -	168	514	-	830	104
Italy - - - - - -					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -					
All other countries - - - -	1	8	-	35	
TOTAL,	32,075	27,372	1,599	18,579	798

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Wines.				
	Madeira.	Burgundy Champaign, &c	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.
	Gallons.				
Russia					
Sweden and dependencies	110	209	-	-	2,530
Denmark do	1,132	60	328	-	2,019
Holland do	2,080	172	527	162	1,617
Great Britain do	50,490	17	1,144	1,711	22,647
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	530	107	2,327	2	31
France and dependencies	2,670	7,100	47,939	150	7,178
Spain do	923	19	804	19,606	15,330
Portugal do	159,859	2	109	227	37,931
Italy	-	-	48	-	52,883
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt					
China	910	-	8	-	175
All other countries	165	2	54	-	10,214
TOTAL,	218,869	7,688	53,288	21,858	152,555

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Wines.		Spirits.		Molasses.
	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other in casks.	From grain.	From other materials than grain.	
	Gallons.				
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden and dependencies - - -	-	23,849	-	131,085	134,031
Denmark do. - - - -	6,066	3,013	9	1,231,847	124,694
Holland do. - - - -	472	502	879,233	863,702	494
Great Britain do. - - - -	16,672	162,218	25,146	1,446,130	809,930
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	4,454	2,243	16,723	3	
France and dependencies - - - -	2,448	525,328	5,381	1,090,163	2,387,977
Spain do. - - - -	246,086	209,514	8,374	68,418	5,939,780
Portugal do. - - - -	9,553	2,710	6,106	3,421	1,029,342
Italy - - - - - -	2,111	66,281	-	55,123	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -	-	7,268			
China - - - - - -	-	205			
All other countries - - - -	-	23,888	221	1,704	157,050
TOTAL,	287,842	1,027,019	941,193	4,891,596	10,583,298

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Beer, Ale, and Porter.		Oil.		
	In bottles.	In casks.	Foreign Fishing.		Olive.
			Spermaceti.	Whale.	
	Gallons.				
Russia					
Sweden and dependencies	356				
Denmark do.	-	-	-	-	370
Holland do.					
Great Britain do.	222,006	24,431	-	1,375	6,776
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.					
France and dependencies	295	781	-	61	846
Spain do.	13	-	-	166	316
Portugal do.	1,866	-	-	-	20
Italy	-	-	-	-	5,037
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	3,588
China					
All other countries	-	-	-	3,296	
TOTAL,	224,536	25,212		4,898	16,958

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Teas.				
	Bohea.	Souchong.	Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	Hyson and Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin & other green.
	Pounds.				
Russia	-	1	-	1	
Sweden and dependencies	-	-	-	221	
Denmark do.	-	-	-	136	5
Holland do.	-	738	197	731	
Great Britain do.	-	-	-	2,987	134
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	4	14		
France and dependencies	-	-	-	2,350	
Spain do.	-	-	16	36	20
Portugal do.	-	581	-	733	
Italy					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt					
China	284,842	1,733,961	364,907	2,687,674	2,108,411
All other countries	-	-	-	384	
TOTAL,	284,842	1,735,285	365,134	2,695,253	2,108,570

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	Sugar.	
				Brown	White.
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	14,445	4,478	-	1,649,862	1,789
Denmark do. - - - -	868,165	4,361	92	13,906,537	22,660
Holland do. - - - -	3,768,238	52,790	240	3,757,188	1,303
Great Britain do. - - - -	608,077	8,412	117	13,806,542	4,442
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -					
France and dependencies - - - -	324,850	74,122	84	1,073,235	180
Spain do. - - - -	8,983,855	696,952	3,633	28,515,272	3,923,410
Portugal do. - - - -	480,895	103,896	-	3,324,559	134,476
Italy - - - - - -		7,436			
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -	239,670				
China - - - - - -	3,249	71	-	3,015,283	7,364
All other countries - - - -	7,904,986	126,808	139	746,746	
TOTAL,	23,196,430	1,079,326	4,305	69,795,224	4,095,624

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Sugar.			Almonds.	Currants.
	Candy.	Loaf.	Other refined and lump.		
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	-	-	-	12	
Denmark do. - - - -	-	50			
Holland do. - - - -	145	-	-	10,354	
Great Britain do. - - - -	38	1,187	580	85,700	35,978
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	205	654			
France and dependencies - - - -	-	-	-	179,761	4,045
Spain do. - - - -	85	-	61	201,660	
Portugal do. - - - -	-	29	-	20,249	4,718
Italy - - - - - -	-	-	-	90,869	19,996
Turkey, Levant, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	9,675	2,115
China - - - - -	50,530	245	-		
All other countries - - - -	-	-	-	44,782	96,277
TOTAL,	51,003	2,165	641	643,062	163,129

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Fruits.				Candles.
	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		Tallow.
			In jars & boxes	All other	
	Pounds.				
Russia	-	-	-	-	165
Sweden and dependencies	-	-	64,513	9,680	
Denmark do.	-	-	2,205	-	8,114
Holland do.	1,005	-	4,480		
Great Britain do.	1,531	59,872	919,466	88,600	100
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	2,556				
France and dependencies	299,463	12,222	75,301	-	1,554
Spain do.	3,846	108,294	1,138,843	576,426	365
Portugal do.	44	6,216	2,611		
Italy	12,287	101,027	81,366	211,272	9,906
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	332,026	25	611,765	
China					
All other countries	11,140	1,547	39,552	17,565	
TOTAL,	331,872	621,204	2,328,362	1,515,308	20,204

FROM	Candles.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Spices.
	Wax or Spermaceti.				Mace.
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	639
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	-	-	9,070	984	
Denmark do. - - - -	-	-	8,197	28,162	144
Holland do. - - - -	-	34,634	-	100	72
Great Britain do. - - - -	97	42,301	15,148	-	2,276
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	-	1,911	-	7,931	
France and dependencies - - - -	100	36,155	90,642	79,458	
Spain do. - - - -	182	27	46,004	89,400	
Portugal do. - - - -	-	530	3,967	1,476	
Italy - - - - - -	-	3,007	101,303	3,344	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -	-	-	5,311		
China - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7,294
All other countries - - - -	-	-	84,680		
TOTAL,	379	118,565	364,322	210,855	10,425

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Spices.				
	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden and dependencies - - - -					
Denmark do. - - - -	-	-	808		
Holland do. - - - -	51	-	6,985	922,688	
Great Britain do. - - - -	25,991	2,961	12,359	2,382,296	232,377
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -					
France and dependencies . - - -	-	-	2,215	134	
Spain do. - - - -	-	4,481	-	-	36,116
Portugal do. - - - -	2,035	-	69	1,172	
Italy - - - - - -	-	-	7,553	442	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -	1,126	16,161	425		
All other countries - - - -	-	4	-	242	20
TOTAL,	29,203	23,607	30,414	3,306,974	268,513

FROM	Cassia.	Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	-	-	-	-	50
Denmark do. - - - -	529	-	19	8,212	
Holland do. - - - -	-	330	82	9,438	346
Great Britain do. - - - -	24,005	3,347	543	467,330	14,594,143
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	-	6	4	-	13
France and dependencies - - - -	2,692	-	7	107	52,064
Spain do. - - - -	56	30	55,473	33,772	249,042
Portugal do. - - - -	-	10	-	-	76,218
Italy - - - - - -					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -	435,136				
All other countries - - - -	-	-	-	38	32,965
TOTAL,	462,418	3,723	56,078	518,897	15,004,841

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Gunpowder.	Bristles.	Glue.	Paints.	
				Ochre.	
				Dry.	In Oil.
	Pounds.				
Russia	-	104,080			
Sweden and dependencies	56				
Denmark do.					
Holland do.	1,358	108	116		
Great Britain do.	70,595	40,538	49,237	337,292	46,908
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	25				
France and dependencies	7	-	538	56,744	63
Spain do.	707	-	306	-	1,004
Portugal do.					
Italy					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt					
China					
All other countries	-	-	-	424	
TOTAL,	72,748	144,726	50,197	394,460	47,975

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM.	Paints.		Lead.		Cordage.
	White and red Lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufactures of	Cables and tarred.
	Pounds.				
Russia - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	84,012
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	196	235	11,444		
Denmark do - - - -	2,093	-	3,722		
Holland do - - - -	43,303	-	10,435		
Great Britain do - - - -	1,987,952	135,298	804,434	999,573	113,875
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse towns, &c. -	6,247	-	426,864	130	7,090
France and dependencies - - - -	454	82	4,499	4	14,559
Spain do - - - -	-	-	2,551	84	12,832
Portugal do - - - -	-	-	140	-	13,056
Italy - - - - - -					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -	451	-	10,439		
All other countries - - - -	-	-	41,360	16,405	5,932
TOTAL,	2,040,696	135,615	1,315,888	1,016,196	251,356

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Cordage.		Copper and composition.		Iron and steel wire.	
	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.
	Pounds.					
Russia	-	19,096	1,161			
Sweden and dependencies	-	-	-	-	-	108
Denmark do	-	788				
Holland do	876	11,913	1,459	5,402		
Great Britain do	13,907	422,097	83,897	17,331	348,236	15,503
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	772	-	-	-	2
France and dependencies	28,609	4,094				
Spain do	2,224					
Portugal do						
Italy	-	50				
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt						
China						
All other countries	-	1,105				
TOTAL,	45,116	459,915	86,517	22,733	348,236	15,613

FROM	Iron.				
	Tacks, brads, and sprigs.		Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.
	16 ounces per 1,000.	Above 16 oz. per 1,000.			
	1,000	Pounds.			
Russia					
Sweden and dependencies	-	-	-	14,482	416
Denmark do	-	-	-	5,854	
Holland do	-	-	4,030	-	585
Great Britain do	22,026	3,056	653,394	260,394	241,322
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	2	-	3,228
France and dependencies	-	-	5,570	-	22,087
Spain do	-	-	-	-	12,255
Portugal do	-	-	-	-	1,617
Italy					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt					
China					
All other countries	-	-	1,972	7,803	
TOTAL,	22,026	3,056	664,968	288,533	281,510

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Iron.				
	In pigs.	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		Sheet, rod, and hoop.
			Rolled.	Hammered.	
	Cwt.				
Russia	-	-	1,206	85,028	2,328
Sweden and dependencies	-	-	9,292	196,742	131
Denmark do	-	-	-	4,007	
Holland do	-	-	-	2,270	66
Great Britain do	7,981	22,769	59,590	34,606	20,335
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	24	726	17,410	
France and dependencies	74	557	-	520	55
Spain do	-	2	229	170	176
Portugal do	61	-	-	1,194	
Italy					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt					
China					
All other countries	-	288	185	31	10
TOTAL,	8,116	23,640	71,228	341,978	23,101

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Salt.
	Cwt.				Bushels.
Russia - - - - - -	-	82,704			
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	340	190	1,747	-	4,295
Denmark do. - - - -	-	141	-	-	5,067
Holland do. - - - -	1,580	-	-	-	29,259
Great Britain do. - - - -	7,285	1,934	994	24	2,508,887
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	751	1,756			
France and dependencies - - - -	78	-	10	-	39,783
Spain do. - - - -	90	5	37	-	184,230
Portugal do. - - - -	33	518	-	-	1,052,181
Italy - - - - - -	-	-	14	-	29,884
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -					
All other countries - - - -	1,089	-	-	-	21,266
TOTAL,	11,046	87,248	2,802	24	3,874,852

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Coal.	Fish.			
		Dried.	Pickled.		
			Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.
	Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.		
Russia - - - - - -					
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Denmark do - - - -					
Holland do - - - -	5,477	5	-	-	34
Great Britain do - - - -	922,200	954	1,465	6,818	376
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -					
France and dependencies - - - -	384	75	-	46	2
Spain do - - - -	-	1	-	-	5
Portugal do - - - -					
Italy - - - - - -					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -					
All other countries - - - -	4,536	2	2		
TOTAL,	932,597	1,037	1,467	6,865	417

FROM	Glass.				Boots.
	Black quart bottles.	Window.			
		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above.	
	Groce.	100 square feet.			Pairs.
Russia - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	2	95	59		
Denmark do - - - -	24				
Holland do - - - -	58	126	4	8	146
Great Britain do - - - -	12,418	3,272	1,654	3,864	627
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	681	960	865	1,075	29
France and dependencies - - - -	3,829	1,468	1,295	224	666
Spain do - - - -	26	-	-	-	2
Portugal do - - - -	318	129			
Italy - - - - - -	51	5	48	69	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -	-				
China - - - - - -	1				
All other countries - - - -	114	1	-	-	245
TOTAL,	17,522	6,056	3,925	5,240	1,719

Aggregate of Importations—continued.

FROM	Shoes and Slippers.			Cigars.	Playing Cards.
	Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
	Pairs.			1,000.	Packs.
Russia - - - - - -	-	62			
Sweden and dependencies - - - -	-	72	-	8	
Denmark do - - - -	-	6	6	245	
Holland do - - - -	10	1,158	70	222	
Great Britain do - - - -	995	12,344	2,713	58	201
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanse Towns, &c. -	-	436	230	127	6
France and dependencies - - - -	2,538	30,919	9,031	53	5,674
Spain do - - - -	226	60	54	12,439	59
Portugal do - - - -	55	13	2	80	
Italy - - - - - -	-	16			
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - - -					
China - - - - - -	705	763			
All other countries - - - -	-	85	60	171	
TOTAL,	4,529	45,934	12,166	13,403	5,940

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January* 22, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

LETTER

FROM THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING A LIST,

PREPARED BY THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY,

OF

THE BALANCES STANDING

ON THE

OKS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

AND

hich appear to have been due or unsettled more than three years, prior to the 30th of September last.

FEBRUARY 9, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.
1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, February 8th, 1821.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," and the act, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a list, received from the Register of the Treasury, of the balances standing on the books of receipts and expenditures, and which appear to have been due or unsettled more than three years, prior to the 30th of September last.

I have the satisfaction to state, that, since the report, of similar balances, for the year 1819, only one new name has been added to the list, and that many of the former names have been struck off, within the last year, in consequence of settlements on the production of further accounts and vouchers, or of actual payments of the balances due.

It may be proper to add, that, in those cases in which it appears difficulties of form exist in the settlement of accounts, requiring legislative interposition, the discrimination required by the 14th section of the last mentioned act has been made opposite to the names of the parties, respectively; and that, in those cases in which the parties have been reported as insolvent for three successive years, their names have been discontinued in the present list.

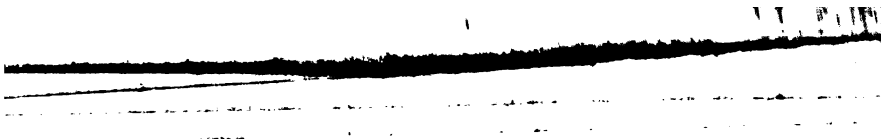
With considerations of high respect,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.